密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Published Weekly

at Shanghai China

Saturday October 25th 1919

Exterritoriality and the New Nations

Is China Drifting Toward Bolshevism ?

By Hollington K. Tong

The Commission to Unify Chinese Railway Engineering and Mechanics

TWENTY CENTS A COPY

Vol. X No. 8

The Millard Publishing Company, Inc., 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, China

10-333

Asia Banking Corporation

AN AMERICAN BANK

Head Office—New York City
Head Office for the Far East—Shanghai
Corner of Kiukiang—Kiangse Road
OTHER BRANCH OFFICES
Peking-Tientsin-Hankow-Hongkong
Canton, Manila, Changsha

The Asia Banking Corporation offers an American Banking Service and respectfully solicits your patronage, It is organised especially for the purpose of fostering and developing trade between the Orient and the United States. The entire service, information and TIME of our bank, its staff and correspondents are at the disposal of our clients and their friends.

Interest allowed on current, fixed and saving accounts carried in Taels, Mexican Dollars, U. S. Gold, Sterling and Francs.

Foreign or local drafts purchased at best rates, or entered for collection.

Imports and exports financed.

Commercial credits established.

Drafts sold on, and telegraphic payments effected in, any part of the World.

Business Opportunities

(*Continued from issue of October 4.*)

No. 179—H. R. James Company, Pioneer Building, Seattle, requests China manufacturers and dealers furnish lowest prices, c.i.c. Seattle, on (dried) dessicated, sprayed, and granulated egg whole and yolks, also albumen in 100 pound drums or 50 pound cases, together with samples; also frozen eggs in 5-gallon or 40 pound tins. Must be subject to U. S. Government analysis.

No. 180—Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce. Bridgeport, Conn., desires to communicate with firms in China desiring connections with Bridgeport manufacturers.

No. 181—Peerless International Corporation, cable address, "Pexim," Woolworth Building, New York, desires connections in China. Also has office in Japan in Anglo-American Building, 73 Yamashito-cho, Yokohama.

No. 182—The Barrett Company, Whitehall Building, New York City, manufacturers of Barrett Specification roofs, Tarvia, and other products of this character, desires representation in China. Cable address, "Terrab" New York.

No. 183—Agoos and Company, Inc., 68-70 South Street, Boston, cable address, "Lagoos," desires to place exclusive agency in Shanghai for glazed and patent leathers, patent kid, patent sides, calf and side leathers. Firm is rated as "AA" in Thomas Register. Correspondents should furnish references.

No. 184—A. G. Raab, Pacific States Defense League, Inc., 907-908 Lowman Building, Seattle, desires prices, shipping costs, and quantity that can be supplied of ramie fiber.

No. 185—Union Export and Import Company, 2-4 Stone Street, New York, cable address, "Unionex," desires to get in touch with exporters of antimony, rhubarb, feathers, pig intestines, dry egg yolk, hides, albumen, hair, sheep casings, skins camphor and bristles.

No. 186—Bilrowe Alloys Company, Tacoma, Wash., desires names of exporters of manganese ore. This company is a manufacturer of Ferro-Manganese and use manganese ore of a grade above 44% metallic manganese.

No. 187—Landeck Lumber Company, Tampa, Florida, desires to make connections with firms in China, that handle long leaf yellow pine and cypress lumber. Are in position to deliver f. a. s. vessel, Tampa.

No. 188—The Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburgh, Pa., is in a position to supply information regarding manufacturers of that district to firms in China desiring to make connections in the American market. Guarantee competitive quotations from reputable firms.

No. 189—California Commercial Export Company, San Francisco, cable address, "Calcomco," desires to purchase albumen, anise seed, antimony, baskets, beads, beans, bristles, camphor, egg products, etc.

No. 190—American Chamber of Commerce in London, 8 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, S. W. 1., is in position to supply information regarding markets and business conditions in Great Britain. Also publishes special bulletins dealing with trade in Great Britain that will be mailed to reputable firms upon request.

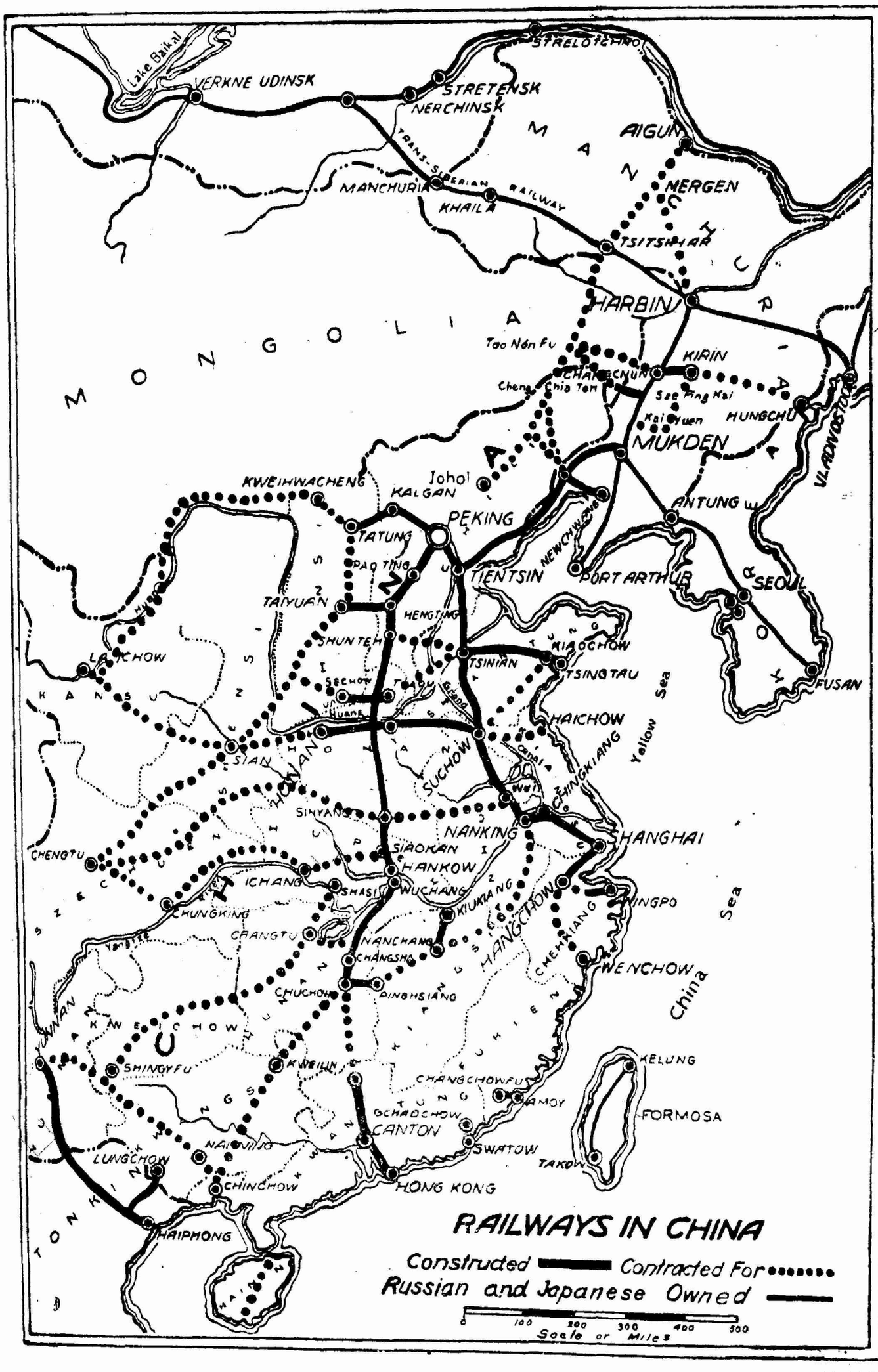
No. 191—Jones Steel Products Company, Philadelphia, are in a position to deliver plates (tank and ship), bars (large rolled rounds up to 71/16 in.), shapes (channel beams, tees, angles), tin plate, wire products, sheets, cold rolled steels, bolts, nuts, rivets, bearing metal, rails and accessories.

No. 192—Pacific Ports, published by Frank Waterhouse and Company of Seattle desires names of firms in China that deal in American merchandise.

No. 193—The Fairchild Publications of No. 8 East 13 Street, New York, state that they desires names of American and Chinese business men who are planning to visit America on business. Desires the following information: city from which buyer comes, name of firm he represents, name of buyer, line he is buying, and New York headquarters.

No. 194—Commercial Union of America, 23-25 Beaver Street, New York, cable address, "Commercial Union," desires representatives in Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin, Canton and Hankow for the following merchandise: food stuffs, canned and preserved; metals, such as tin plates, iron sheets, iron bars, iron wire; light and heavy chemicals, drugs, leather, window-glass, mineral oils, cotton goods, aniline dyes and colors.

(*To be Continued*)


Lake Baikal
VERKNE UDINSK
STRELOTCHNO
STRETENSK
NERCHINSK
TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY
MANCHURIA
KHAILA
AIGUN
MERGEN
TSITSIHAR
HARBIN
MONGOLIA
Tao Nan Fu
KIRIN
CHANGCHUN
Cheng Chia Tun
See Ping Kai
Kai Yuen
HUNGCHU
MUKDEN
VLADIVOSTOK
KWEIHWACHENG
Johol
KALGAN
PEKING
ANTUNG
TATUNG
PAO TING
NEWCHWANG
TIENTSIN
PORT ARTHUR
SEOUL
TAIYUAN
HENGTING
SHUNTEH
TSINIAN
KIAOCHOW
TSINGTAU
FUSAN
LANCHOW
SIAN
HAICHOW
SUCHOW
CHINGKIANG
Yellow Sea
SINYANG
NANKING
SHANGHAI
CHENGTU
SIAOKAN
HANKOW
ICHANG
SHASI
WUCHANG
CHUNGKING
KIUKIANG
NINGPO
CHANGTU
NANCHANG
HANGCHOW
CHEHKIANG
CHANGSHA
WENCHOW
China Sea
CHUCHOW
PINGHSIANG
KWEILIN
SHINGYFU
CHANGCHOWFU
AMOY
KELUNG
FORMOSA
CANTON
SWATOW
TAKOW
NAMNING
LUNGCHOW
CHINCHOW
HONG KONG
HAIPHONG
TONKIN
RAILWAYS IN CHINA
Constructed
Contracted For
Russian and Japanese Owned
100 200 300 400 500
Scale of Miles

Standard Oil Company of New York

26 Broadway New York

The Mark of Quality

Socony Products

Illuminating Oils Lubricating Oils

Gasoline and Motor Spirits

Lamps, Stoves and Heaters

Road Oils and Material for Road Building

Paraffine Wax and Candles

BRANCH OFFICES IN PRINCIPAL CITIES OF

Japan	Siam	India
China	Philippine Islands	South Africa
Indo-China	Straits Settlements	The Levant
	Netherlands India	

10-336

MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙　　大正六年六月九日第三種郵便物認可

VOLUME X　　SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25TH, 1919　　NUMBER 8

MILLARD'S REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

PUBLISHED AT NO. 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Editor and Manager
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
DON. D. PATTERSON, Financial Editor and Business Manager
PETER S. JOWE, Representative in Hankow, Hankow, China.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES FIVE DOLLARS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs 305
Special Articles
Japanese Interests in China 307
Is China Drifting Toward Bolshevism ?
.....Hollington K. Tong 309
Exterritoriality and the New Nations.....H. K. T. 314
Outline for Study of History, Finance, Commerce and Geography.....C. F. Remer and H. F. MacNair 317
News from North China 318
News from Central China..... 320
News from South China..... 322
Who's Who in China..... 326
News Summary of the Week 327
Men and Events 328
Changing Styles of Chinese Women's Dress..... 335
Far Eastern Press Opinion..... 336
Finance and Commerce
Commission to Unify Chinese Railway Engineering and Mechanics.....Hollington K. Tong 338
Camphor Situation in China..... 342
New Books and Publications
The T'ang Poets Again .....M. H. T. 347
The United States Court for China 348

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE first conference of British Chambers of Commerce in China has been called for November 5 in Shanghai. The conference which will be attended by the leading British business men in China, will be officially opened by Sir John Jordan, British Minister to China and the executive sessions will be presided over by Mr. H. H. Fox, Commercial Attache. This forthcoming meeting of influential British business men representing the chief British commercial organizations and interests in China is full of significance and they are to be complimented upon their plans for this gathering. A similar meeting of representatives of American organizations scheduled for Peking this fall was abandoned because of the resignation of Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, the American Minister, who originated the idea. It is hoped that the idea will not lapse and that definite plans will be made for such a meeting early next year. It is understood that one of the first things to come before the forthcoming convention of British Chambers of Commerce is the adoption of resolutions on the Shantung Question. Whether this is correct is not known, but it is natural that a convention of this kind, called for the purpose of considering questions vital to British interests in the Far East, would consider this as one of the prominent issues confronting the future of British trade in China. It is a fact not generally known in China, that practically every British organization of consequence in China has already adopted and forwarded to London resolutions condemning the action of the Peace Conference in turning over the former German interests in China to Japan.

AMERICAN organizations in China beginning with the American Chamber of Commerce of China in December 1918 have been passing resolutions condemning the Shan-

tung Decision. The latest action was taken by two important organizations this month, and it must be admitted that credit for much of the discussion pertaining to China and Japan that has taken place in America in the last few months is due to the Americans in China who have not hestitated to condemn this wrong from the very start. The British have been doing the same thing, but they have made the mistake of not advertising their action as the Americans have done. Publicity is the one thing that will save the Far Eastern situation. The Americans and the British and the liberal Chinese who have been fighting for democracy and justice in China are bound to win out on this question, for they have right on their side. All of the forces of both Japanese and Chinese reaction cannot affect the final outcome, for the simple reason that they are fighting for a mediaeval system of secrecy and reaction and autocracy that the modern world has repudiated. The thing that killed German militarism was an enlightened world public opinion, and if Japan insists upon following the old doctrine her fate is certain, whether it comes in one year or in ten.

CHINESE merchants are beginning to take interest in the development of China's shipping. Mr. Yu Yaoching, a prominent Chinese merchant is promoting a shipping company and has taken action to secure cooperation of the Government. Plans are being made to establish an office in Shanghai for making the necessary preparations in connection with the carrying out of the scheme. In his memorial to the Government requesting assistance Mr. Yu states: "Our plan is to facilitate communications and promote trade. The company is supported by the Shanghai merchants. In view of the strong rivalry for China's trade following the close of the Great War, the Government, in our opinion, should render every assistance to make our scheme a success. We propose that this shipping company be a joint undertaking and that half of the shares be subscribed by the Government. The total capitalization of the company shall be $10,000,000. The Government's shares shall be the twelve German and Austrian vessels confiscated during the war, and any deficit shall be made up in cash. As to the other shares, the merchants shall assume the whole responsibility for their subscription. The Government shall however guarantee the merchants' shares at an annual interest of six per cent." The cabinet is now considering the matter and hope is expressed that it will consider it favorably in view of the need of Chinese ships to assist in the Chinese trade, of the hardship experienced during the war on account of the lack of shipping and because of the Japanese shipping monopoly. Mr. Yu, promoter of the company, is an experienced merchant. He is a native of Ningpo, which is known for its good business men. He is a share holder in the organization of the Ning-Shao Shipping Company which has one ship plying between Ningpo and Shanghai every other day, and another ship plying between Shanghai and Hankow once every two weeks. Both ships are profitable and are the pride of the Ningponese. Since the beginning of the war, Mr. Yu has been negotiating with Peking in an attempt to purchase or charter the enemy ships confiscated by the Government. If the Government accepts his proposal and goes into business with the Shanghai merchants under his leadership there is great probability of success—providing of course the government does not bankrupt the company as it has done with so many promising Chinese industries.

AN article published in the *North China Daily News* a few weeks ago, based on information and figures supplied by a well known Shanghai engineer, in which the suggestion was made for harnessing the waterpower of the Upper Yangtse to drive industrial plants and supply light, has aroused an unusual amount of inerest among both foreigners and Chinese. The scheme as suggested is a tempting one, providing as it will the utilization of an enormous amount of energy which is now running to waste or worse is the cause of annual disastrous floods. The Chinese river conservancy authorities hold the view that such a scheme, though feasable should not be given priority over the present plans for flood control and conservancy now on foot. Floods are occuring all over the country, which are bringing disaster, death and ruin to multitudes of people. The conservancy authorities are devising means to cope with them on the one hand and on the other hand to make use of flood refugees for the betterment of the means of communications which will result in prosperity to farmer, laborer, and merchant. The interesting suggestion has however been responsible for much discussion in the press of China and has brought up the question as to whether the time has not come for a broad survey of the whole Yangtse problem including a consideration of navigation, irrigation, bridging, or tunneling and finally of the industrial utilization of water-power. Several articles on this question have appeared in the Chinese press advancing arguments in favor of or against a careful study of the whole problem. In this connection, the following from the *Peking Daily News*, a Chinese paper published in English, expressing the views of a growing section of the Chinese who would like to see the preliminary work for the improvement of the Yangtse Rive

as the greatest water way in China taken in hand in the near future:

"THE experience of the West demonstrates beyond question that local schemes carried out independently are usually extremely wasteful, and productive of inter-local irritation and local dissatisfaction. This is eminently the experience in China itself so far as flood prevention goes. Time and again the flood prevention measures taken by one province have spelled disaster to some other province, and in the case of the Yangtze there are so many points at which development on lines that would be not only a benefit to the immediate locality but to the two hundred million inhabitants of the valley as a whole are possible that it would be a crime to allow independent and uncoordinated efforts to be undertaken to the manifest disadvantage of other areas. There is for example the problem of electrification of the Chengtu plain, a scheme for which General Hsiung Ke-wu was some time ago considering with Japanese financiers on terms highly advantageous to the financiers. Then there is the problem of making navigable the portion of the river afflicted with rapids, a problem that requires careful engineering consideration, but is by no means, in these modern days, impossible. Lower down the river there are at least two problems of bridging or tunnelling to be undertaken. Already this problem has had preliminary consideration in the contract for the re-building and development of Hankow, where it is inconceivable that the Wuhan cities will be forever content to be separated as they are at present. The same problem has presented itself at Pukow–Nanking, where the present ferry can only be a temporary expedient. Then there are at the different ports the problems of harbor facilities. There is also the problem of maintaining throughout the thousand miles of the river at present navigable a good channel, at all states of the tide, for ships of ocean-going draft. And there is finally the problem of preventing the flooding of the mid-Yangtze areas, a problem comparatively simple to modern engineering. Any one of these problems could be dealt with separately, but to ensure economy and the fullest efficiency the whole river should be taken in hand by a single authority, vested with plenary powers and supported by adequate funds. Obviously this is a national problem to be solved only on a national scale by a central authority, and it is for the government to take the first steps in the matter, which would probably consist of the appointment of a Yangtze Commission."

"BRILLIANT" Wire Lamps
MAKE
NIGHT DAYLIGHT

FOR ANYTHING IN THE ELECTRIC LINE
BRILLIANT ELECTRIC COMPANY,
Consulting Engineers and Electrical Contractors,
P564, Nanking Road, Shanghai. 'Phone: Cent. 4907.
Guarantee Satisfaction at Lowest Cost.
Lighting advice free on request. *Consult us.*
A-81

Japanese Interests in China

THE following letter written by the American Chamber of Commerce of China on August 7, upon the recommendation of United States Senator Borah, was printed in the *Congressional Record*, Washington, D. C. on September 4:

It is very gratifying indeed to the American business man in China to learn that China and the great problems involved in America's relations with the Pacific are now receiving such close attention on the part of the Government, press, and people of the United States.

Potentially the United States now stands in the best position to take a predominating position in the foreign trade of China, providing the great problems that have handicapped us in the past are now settled in accordance with the best interests of China and America and of the entire world.

You are, of course, aware of the decision of the Paris Peace Conference in awarding to Japan the former German port of Tsingtao and all former German interests in the Chinese Province of Shantung. The announcement of this decision has precipitated a turmoil in China that is quite likely to develop serious consequence. The Chinese have launched a boycott against all Japanese

Wright's Underwear

胡禮號之
衛生衣裳

Sold in all parts of the world. Shipped to China for the past twenty years, and we have never had a complaint. We manufacture shirts and drawers for native Chinese.

Our trade-marks are registered in all parts of the world. Beware of Imitations.

Wright's Underwear Co., Inc.,

New York, U. S. A.

WRIGHT'S SPRING NEEDLE TRADE MARK RIBBED UNDERWEAR

goods sold in China, and the latest available figures indicate that Japan's great trade in China of more than $400,000,000 in 1918 has been reduced at least 50 per cent in the short space of three months. Shantung Province, besides being one of the most important seacoast states of China, is the birthplace of Confucius, the Chinese saint, and for this reason is more or less "holy ground" to the Chinese people.

It is difficult for the American people to realize the feeling that this decision has provoked in the minds of the Chinese people. It has had about the same effect that the giving of the State of California or of New York State to a foreign power would provoke among the people of the United States. Germany's control in Shantung Province, while irksome, had nothing of the present effect, because Germany was on the other side of the world and the weight of the iron hand in China was light.

Japan is an Asiatic power, and with her control established in Shantung Province on the China mainland, the Chinese people see the fate of Korea, Formosa, and Manchuria before them. When Japan first intervened in Korea she announced that it was for the purpose of establishing the independence of the country. Now, after 20 years, the Korean people are engaged in a life-and-death struggle to gain their liberty from Japan.

China changed from an absolute monarchial form of government to that of a republic about seven years ago. The country is going through much the same difficulties in organizing a new government that America experienced and that all countries have experienced in past history. We have no special brief to offer for China in this connection for the country has been hopelessly exploited by its own "tuchuns" or officials of the older class. The development of a stable government has been delayed and handicapped because of the incessant meddling of the Japanese who lend money to both sides and whose intrigues have served to keep the country in an eternal mess since the revolution.

Our main reason for bringing these matters to your attention is to show you and the members of your organization that America has a very deep and vital interest in the development of China. About 20 years ago Japan, from the standpoint of foreign trade and internal development, is approximately in the same condition that China is to-day. From the standpoint of rapid development, Japan had great advantages over China, since she possessed a strong central government and a strong feeling of nationalism. Commissioners which Japan sent abroad to study conditions in other countries, fixed upon the German system as a model, and the general plan of governmental, educational, police, and military reorganizations finally decided upon was the German system and was directly dictated by Bismarck.

The adoption of the efficient German system in Japan had its advantages in the past, but now in the light of a new understanding it has its distinct disadvantages. Japan is now dominated by a militarism that is potentially just as dangerous as was the German militarism that America helped to crush. Japan is now working to fix her control on the Asiatic mainland. The Korean peninsula furnished the first stepping stone

and then followed Manchuria. Shantung Province and Fukien Province of China are now to follow unless something is done by America to prevent it. With China's unlimited resources of minerals, foodstuffs, and man power under the control of the Japanese militarists, the next war is bound to be in the Pacific and America is certain to be drawn into it. With the great distance involved and with the almost certain racial element involved, it doesn't require much imagination to foresee the future.

There is a small liberal democratic element in Japan that has potentialities for the future if America will but take a decided stand for right and justice at the present time. With a decided stand on the part of the American Government the forces of democracy in both Japan and China will be strengthened and the people themselves will solve the problem.

In the archives of the State Department at Washington is to be found a complete record of Japanese underhand intrigue in China since the beginning of the war. In the correspondence of the American legation at Peking and the American consulate at Tsingtao is all the information that America needs for "proof" as to Japan's real purposes in China. It is to the future vital interests of the American people that these matters might be made public.

America has always stood for the open door in Asia. America's millions have been dumped into China for years for the education of the thousands of Chinese young men and women. All these efforts will be wasted unless America takes a very definite stand for justice in the Pacific. China, with her great territory in excess of that of the United States, may become America's greatest market in a space of ten years. Or it may be completely closed to us if we fail to pursue the right policy.

As representative American merchants actually in the field, we appeal to you to bring this vital matter to the immediate attention of your congressional representative in order that he may call for the records and get them before Congress where they may be read into the minutes.

Very truly yours,

AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF CHINA.

Grace China Co.

36 Kiangse Road, Shanghai

Agents and Representatives

W. R. GRACE & CO.

New York San Francisco

GRACE BROS. CO., LTD.

London

Exporters of all Chinese products, including especially Oils, Hides and Skins Cotton, Nuts, Egg products and Seeds.

Importers of Iron and Steel, Chemicals, Piece Goods, Dyes, Leather, Paper and other Staple Commodities.

Branch Houses and Agencies

At all the principal ports and trade centers of the world.

Is China Drifting Toward Bolshevism?

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE constant and open characterization by ignorant militarists of the present students' endeavor to assert the rights of the people, as a Bolshevik movement is quite likely to turn the Student movement into such channels. "Constant reference to school boys as Bolsheviks," declared a prominent official, "will have a psychological effect upon their immature minds and may lead to the actual propagation of Bolshevik doctrines in China." He expresses the hope that the attention of the governing authorities may be drawn to this danger and that efforts be made to stop it in time. Although believing that barring a revolution there will be no governmental reform, he does not like to see Bolshevism raise its destructive head in this country if the needed reform can be procured by more peaceful means.

A few hours after this timely suggestion an important military man in Peking was heard condemning in strong terms the students' distribution of more than 100,000 loaves of Chinese wheat bread or "Man Tou" to rickshaw coolies and other laborers on the morning of the Tenth of October, the National Holiday, and branding it as a Bolshevik propaganda. He said:

Resources: Pesos 248,000,000
Philippine National Bank
No. 1 The Bund
TELEPHONE C. 2741
Shanghai
Head Office: Manila
BRANCHES:
37 Broadway, New York
and throughout the
Philippines
Correspondents at principal
cities in the Orient,
United States and
Europe
****
SAVINGS & CHECKING ACCOUNTS
FIXED DEPOSITS
EXCHANGE BOUGHT and SOLD
COMMERCIAL & TRAVELLERS
LETTERS of CREDIT
TRAVELLERS CHECKS

"a few months ago, every-one asked, 'will there be Bolshevism in China?' To-day the question is: "When will Bolshevism come?" He advocated drastic measures to curb student activities. Other militarists hold the same view and never hesitate to express it in their newspapers. The news item about the distribution of bread which would otherwise have been an insignificant incident containing a certain amount of human interest assumes great importance in consequence.

The students' plan to distribute bread to the poor on the national holiday was not known to the metropolitan police until three days before it was to be carried out. As soon as the police learned of it, they issued circulars warning all bakeries in the Capital against making bread for the students with the exception of three shops which they overlooked. From these three bakeries, the students ordered 170,000 loaves. It was a surprise to the police forces when they discovered that 170,000 loaves, were being transported to the students' headquarters on the evening before the holiday. On the bread so seized was printed such words as "Long live the Republic!" "Thanks to the coolies!" "Destroy militarism!" "Universal suffrage!" "Freedom for women," "Sacrifice," "Liberty," "Equality," "Long live Democracy."

These slogans caused considerable consternation among the police. The bread was retained. A conference was held to consider the matter. A delegate was sent to the students' headquarters who requested that the plan for the distribution of bread be abandoned and that at least a number of the most objectional slogans on the bread which might incite disorder be removed. "You must not give away bread in this manner," concluded the representative, "For in France bread was once distributed on the first day. There was a revolution on the second day." In the meantime they had a hundred thousand circulars printed which contained five sentences as follows:

"Bread is a fine thing
Two sections of police covet it
Thus they retain 70,000 loaves
What a pity the poor can't enjoy them!
Because officers and people are not on equality."

Before the issue of the circular, the police decided to adopt a non-interference attitude, and returned the bread. On the morning of the National Holiday, more than five hundred school boys divided into forty sections were seen in all the principal streets distributing "Man Tou." An attempt was made to persuade the poor not to eat it, and they were told that it contained cholera germs, but the students demonstrated the untruthfulness of the statement by eating some themselves.

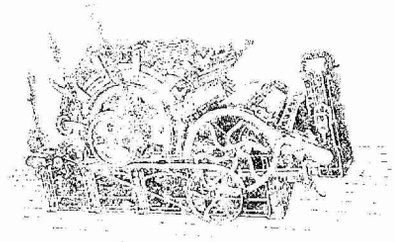
Together with the distribution of bread, leaflets to enlighten the people and awaken them to the necessity of using their own efforts to secure for the country a democratic administration were circulated. One of them stated: "On this occasion please reflect upon the events eight years ago when the first revolution commenced, blood was then sufficient to make a river and there were enough human bones to construct a mountain. A republic was established which was no easy task. We thought that upon the establishment of the republic despotic practices would disappear and the people would enjoy uninterrupted peace. Unexpectedly, to-day, the public servants are committing unspeakable crimes, one after another. They borrow foreign money without our knowledge and sell public property for their own benefit. They keep up the civil trouble between north and south. But we four hundred million people, owners of the land, dare not make a single protest, and they are deliberately throwing away our rights. How can we feel happy on such a miserable occasion? The country shall soon lose its independence. Why is it that no plan is being devised to save it?"

Another leaflet explaining why the bread was distributed stated. "Today is the National Holiday. All the officials and officers, big and small, wear orders of merit, eat big dinners, enjoy themselves with their concubines, and ride in huge automobiles. They care not for the

Cotton Mill Machinery

AND SUPPLIES

For the rapidly growing textile industry of China our Engineering Department is fully equipped to handle all kinds of projects, from the designing and construction of complete mills to the various items of supply.



Our engineers are thoroughly familiar with the requirements of different sections. They leave no technical problems unsolved, however small. Our machinery and supplies carry the quality guarantee of well-known manufacturers. Long and successful experience in the engineering field of China is our guarantee of service.

We hold the exclusive agency for the Saco-Lowell Shops, largest manufacturers of Textile Machinery in America; Scott and Williams, Knitting Machinery; American Moistening Co., Humidifiers; Dodge Sales & Engineering Co., Power Transmission Machinery; Chas. A. Schiern Co., Leather Belting; R. & J. Dick, "Balata" Belting; International General Electric Co., Electrical Equipments; Sherwin-Williams Co., Paints; Certainteed Products Corporation, Roofing, and many others.

The following cotton mills were completely installed by us during the past few months :—

Name of Mill	*Location*	*Name of Mill*	*Location*
Pao Cheng	Shanghai	Pei Yang	Tientsin
Hou Sung	Shanghai	Dah Foong	Shanghai
Yu Yuan	Tientsin	Heng Yuen	Tientsin
Yu Foong	Honan	Heng Foong	Shanghai
Sung Hsing	Shanghai	Heng Dah	Shanghai
Wah Sing	Tientsin	China Thread	Shanghai

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

慎昌洋行

Head Office—Shanghai

Branches—Canton, Changsha, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kalgan, Peking, Tientsin, Tsinan, Urga, Vladivostock, Yunnanfu.

(3T)

10-343

The
Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.

Capital **$1,000,000**
Reserve Fund **$50,000**

Head Office, Branches and Agencies. Hangchow, Shanghai, Haimon, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies :—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodata, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

U 39 Peking Road.

Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.

Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterlings, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.

Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.

Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

LI MING, *Manager.*
CHEN SIN TSENG, *Sub-manager.*
ZAI MOH ZUNG, *Sub-manager.*

The Ault & Wiborg Shanghai, Co.

Manufacturers of:

Letter Press Inks
Litho Inks
Offset Inks
Litho Supplies
Bronze Powders
Carbon Papers
Typewriter Ribbons
Aniline Dyes
Dry Colors

Agents for:

Carbon Blacks
Miehle Presses
Scott Offset Presses
Scott News Presses
Scott Litho Presses
U.P.M. Bronzing Machines
Seybold Paper Cutters
Seybold Embossers
Champion Paper Co.

37 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Hongkong Branch,

19 Ice House St.,

people. We students cannot dream of such good times. We prefer to befriend our poor brethern. We are giving away bread to celebrate the occasion."

The militarists brand as a Bolshevik movement the circulation of these leaflets and the distribution of bread, and call the students who were responsible for them Bolsheviks. Such a sweeping condemnation of an innocent attempt to show sympathy with the poor and to explain to the public the present condition in the country is regarded by many as inadvisable. It gives Bolshevism a good introduction to the Chinese community. That Bolshevism may be born out of constant reference to the harmless school boys as its advocate there is little doubt.

In the meantime the students are trying to convince the authorities that they are not advocating Bolshevik ideas. They say their present movement is for the good of the country and people. That they desire the establishment of a real civilian rule to rescue China from destruction. Their protestation however serves no useful turn, for the authorities appear to have decided to discredit them by associating them with Bolshevism whereby they hope to alienate foreign sympathy with these youthful aspirants irrespective of the danger that may result from such tactics.

There are however other reasons why Bolshevism may break out. One of them is the continuation of chaos within the nation. On account of it, the people are suffering bitterly from the depreciation of currency, robbery, murders, the devastation of their homes and districts now by the northern soldiers and then by the southern soldiers. They are being cheated by greedy officials and bullied by powerful military men. Industry and commerce under such conditions cannot fare any better. The country is groaning under a debt of more than a billion dollars. More loans will have to be made. Money will be secured for the repayment by imposing heavier taxes upon the people.

Out of this chaos, a few unscrupulous, dishonest and unpatriotic officials are bursting into full prominence, lining their pockets with squeeze, purchasing landed property here and there, and taking possession of the best mines in the country. Although they are being criticised incessantly, they are turning a deaf ear to such curses. The people are anxious to know the measure to get rid of their present officialdom. What is that measure?

Another reason is the attempt to suppress popular activities such as the shooting of three innocent men by General Ma Liang in Shantung, the prevention of Tientsin students from parading the streets on the National Holiday, the Police Commission's effort to obtain permission for the declaration of martial law, the imprisonment of the people's delegates to urge

THE General Electric Company is the largest manufacturer of electrical apparatus in the world. For many years it has been the acknowledged leader of the electrical industry. Its employees number nearly 100,000, in a dozen large plants throughout the United States and foreign countries. Associated with it are many of the leading scientists and engineers of the world.

The General Electric Company electrifies railroads, terminals, factories and mills; harnesses waterfalls and rivers; equips electric light and power plants in villages and cities. It manufactures electric generators and motors of all kinds and all sizes for every power purpose. It specializes in electric power equipment for factories, textile mills, street railways, mining operations and manufacturing of every kind. The Company manufactures a complete line of insulated wire and cable, instruments, wiring devices, insulators, searchlights, electric fans, etc.

In the field of artificial illumination this Company dominates. It manufactures lamps for the home, the street, factory and office, for electric signs, automobiles, shipping, and every purpose where electric light is used.

Every electric project, every factory problem of artificial light or electric power, every operation where electrical energy may be used, should be referred to our nearest office or representative.

INTERNATIONAL
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.

Distributors for the GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. outside of the United States

General Sales Offices 120 BROADWAY NEW YORK and Schenectady, N.Y

REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FAR EAST

JAPAN: Shibaura Engineering Works, Tokyo.
Tokyo Electric Co., Ltd., Kawasaki.

PHILLIPINES: Pacific Commercial Company, Manila.

DUTCH EAST INDIES: International General Electric Co., Soerabaya, Java

CHINA: Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd., Shanghai

General Representative for the Far East Outside of Japan: INTERNATIONAL GENERAL ELECTRIC Co., Inc. 15 Robinson Road, Shanghai

45D-1

THE HENIUS Co.

International Merchants,

Indentors and Distributors

New York City. Portland, Oregon. Chicago.

8 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI

Representing:

The Hesse-Martin Iron Works.

National Leather Belting Co.

Re-Vere Motor Car Corporation.

M. Seller & Co.

Portland Elevator Co.

Clarke Woodard Drug Co.

the non-signing of the German Treaty, etc. The people as a rule yield to persuasion rather than to force. The present policy is wrong. They don't like it. It may bring bolshevism to China.

While the unscrupulous are prosperous, those who are properly qualified to have a voice in the government are precluded from participation and even find it difficult to earn a living decently. Here is the third reason why it is believed that Bolshevism is in the making. Wholesale or systematic injustice is bound to bring general readjustment. Such readjustment means that this class of discontented men will seek a way by which justice for them is obtained. On the one hand this group of intellectual men are ready to secure justice themselves. On the other hand there is a large mass of wholly ignorant persons who have been oppressed for ages and to whom justice has been seldom given. Forming the backbone of the nation, they constitute a force uncontrollable once they are made to feel that they are being unjustly treated.

If a further reason is needed, it is the state of mind of the troops that is not reassuring to a government which does not pay them for four or five months in succession. Even if the Government pays them regularly in nominal times, their commanding officers usually delay rations for a month or two in order to make some interest. This and other injustice has bred discontent throughout the ranks and frequent reports of mutiny indicate their revolutionary trend.

Nothing should however be left undone in preventing Bolshevism from coming to China. Bolshevism is too destructive, too violent, and too ruthless for this country. If it breaks out corrupt officials are the first to suffer but good men will suffer no less. The immediate settlement of the differences between north and south, the reform of the administration, the appointment to office of more worthy men, the elimination of corrupt and unjust practices, the smashing of militarism, these and similar measures only can stop it.

At a Cabinet meeting last week several officials, conservative though they are, objected to some authorities who are bungling the student problem and advocated peaceful measures to solve it. They hold the key to the solution of a part of the present situation. Unless all those who have something to do with the government carry out their suggestion and in addition mete out justice where justice is due, it is hard to arrest the tragic drift of events towards the—what?

Peking, October 18, 1919

Exterritoriality and the New Nations

AS a result of the Great War, many new states in Europe have been born. Most of them appear to be anxious to have treaty relations with China. Among them are the Jugo-Slavs, the Czecho-Slovak Republic and Poland. "The first two have not yet formerly approached the Chinese Government," said the present Acting Prime Minister, General Chin Yun-peng in an interview given to a representative of the Review a fortnight ago, but it is understood that they have unofficially already initialed a discussion of the advisability to conclude treaties with China. When the European situation is improved, formal negotiations will commence. Negotiations between China and Bolivia, according to a press dispatch from Peking, are now proceeding in Tokio for the conclusion of a commercial treaty on lines similar to those of the Chinese Swiss treaty. China is reported to stand firm on the question of extraterritoriality, which she will never concede in any new treaty with any nation in the world, having tasted its bitterness once and being unwilling to taste it again, so say her officials in control of state affairs.

Prime Minister Chin in the course of the aforementioned interview made it quite clear in reply to inquiries that all the future treaties

Are You Physically Exhausted?

TRY OUR GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.

They are marketed in the form of wine, syrup and granules. For *Children* after wasting diseases such as Measles, Diphtheria, Scarlet fever, Glycerophosphates in the form of syrup or granules have given splendid results. In case of aenemia, our Glycerophosphate and Malt Extract are recommended.

For *Adults* in a state of convalescence, to increase the appetite and as a nerve and brain tonic we recommend Glycerophosphate and Malt Extract or the Glycerophosphate wine.

AMERICAN DRUG CO.

SHANGHAI

Pharmacy: 42, Nanking Road
Laboratory: 83, Ward Road

Telegraphic Address:
KOFA, Shanghai

between China and new or old nations would be based absolutely on equality, reciprocity, fairness and justice. This is the new policy of the Chinese Government which is endorsed by all its public servants. This policy was put to a test when the Greek Government in the course of negotiations of a commercial treaty requested that a clause be therein inserted providing for the enjoyment by Greek subjects in Chinese territory of the right of extraterritoriality as enjoyed by subjects or citizens of the other treaty nations. In reply the Chinese Minstry of Foreign Affairs stated that while permitting Greece to have commercial relations with China it could never grant to her subjects the privilege of extraterritoriality. The reason given was the adoption of a modern judicial system in China to supersede the ancient Oriental judicial system which prevailed in this country formerly when China first came into contact with the Western Powers. The Greek representative was also told that it would be inconsistant for China even to consider his request whilst her representatives in Paris were doing their utmost to get extraterritoriality abolished. There is very little or no chance for an existing non-treaty nation to secure extraterritoriality from China, and even less chance for a newly created state. These new states have come into existence in consequence of a war which was expressly fought in order to make democracy safe for the world. Democracy does not tolerate extraterritoriality. Any new state created under its auspices in the opinion of the Chinese, forfeits its right to existance if it asks from China extraterritoriality the eventual abolition of which is receiving the attention of level-headed foreign diplomats.

It may be of interest for those who are still seeking the extraterritorial privilege from China to know that at the end of December, all the Japanese consuls and Consuls-General in China will meet at the Japanese Legation in Peking to consider the question of the abolition of extraterritoriality.

This conference would have been held in June had it not been for a new political development. The Japanese, according to the Chinese judicial authorities, prefer to deal with the Chinese without the protection of extraterritoriality. They usually can secure redress of any wrong in the Chinese courts much quicker than in their own consular courts. The Russians are realizing this advantage of directly dealing with

TAKE ADVANTAGE

OF THE

HIGH GOLD EXCHANGE

And open a GOLD ACCOUNT with

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

Over 2,850 Accounts

the Chinese. A few months ago, a prominent Russian merchant having a legal case with a Chinese inquired of his Consul whether he would have any objection to his taking up this case in the Chinese court. The reply was that he had no objection. The following views of Charles Denby, formerly U. S. Consul-General at Shanghai as expressed in an article by him on "The Principle and Practice of Extraterritoriality in China," will further show the undesirable feature of extraterritoriality; although China must completely reform her judiciary and train better judges before extraterritoriality is to be totally abolished:

"Residents in China who have no occasion to give much thought to these things are inclined to have an exaggerated regard for the exterritorial provisions of the treaties as the basis of protection in their business and social relations. It is certain, however, when the exterritorial provisions were placed in the Treaty of 1844 between the United States and China, the first treaty in which exterritoriality was distinctly postulated, that the American negotiators as well as the Chinese had no suspicion of the extent to which this provision was to go. They did not regard China then as they do now as a possible place of permanent residence for foreigners; as a country of enormously increasing commercial development; as a country in which under exterritoriality we were to find ourselves hampered at every turn. And it is this feature of exterritoriality which is the main purpose of this article.

"What do we find to-day? The merchant who regarded the treaty port as his asylum and the exterritorial jurisdiction of his Government as his shield now finds himself no longer content to remain in the treaty port and to do business through his compradore. His business extends to the confines of the country; he becomes daily more directly in touch with the market throughout a continent. His representatives travel everywhere taking with them the protection of exterritoriality but far removed from any tribunal which could apply the same. The missionary has entirely outgrown exterritoriality; his mission stations are numerous, his consuls are few. In many cases he can neither sue nor be sued in treaty form without a voyage of great distance to some consular post. In return we find that he has the right to acquire property everywhere; he travels everywhere. His protection is as efficacious as though the Consul accompanied him. This movement is bound to extend. We are bound to feel more and more as time goes by that our exterritoriality and our treaty ports are handicaps which we carry around with us. We are going to feel more and more that if we could get in direct touch with these markets we could afford not to sacrifice but to materially modify the practice of our exterritoriality. It is stated even to-day that there are subjects of a certain power who regard with satisfaction these bonds which we still carry and who themselves overleap them and do business in the field outside of the barriers behind which we willingly remain."

H. K. T.

When you tell your dealer or merchant that you saw his advertisement in MILLARD'S REVIEW, it "identifies" you.

Outline for the Study of Current History Finance, Commerce and Geography

by
C. F. REMER, M. A.,
Professor of Economics, St. John's University
and
H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,
Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1. The Present Position of Manchuria.

References: Pp. 261-262.

Questions: 1. What is meant by the following terms: "sphere of influence," "middle-man," "special position," "open door"? 2. How may the Soya-bean industry be taken as an index to the present position of Manchuria? 3. What possible improvement is suggested? 4. What important fact is often overlooked in the discussion of a Monroe Doctrine for Asia? 5. Are the conditions described as prevalent in Manchuria peculiar to that territory? Give examples. 6. Note: For a further study of this question see The Far East Unveiled, By Frederic Coleman. Houghton Mifflin Co.

Topic 2. Japanese Post Offices in China.

References: Pp. 262-263.

Questions: 1. Explain the phrase "to Koreanize China." 2. To gain an idea of the territory in which these post offices are placed consult a map of China and locate the cities noted on P. 263. 3. What reason is assigned for the placing of these offices all over China? 4. In Shanghai there are post offices of all the great nations, including Japan. Is this case similar to the one under discussion? Why? 5. How have have these post offices helped in morphia smuggling. Is this a debatable question? Why? 6. Suppose England decided to open post offices in France, what would happen?

Topic 3. Siberia A Japanese "Outlet"

Reference: Pp. 298 (An excerpt from a Japanese newspaper)

Question: 1. What claim is made as to American aims in Siberia? 2. "Even if the American troops in Siberia be withdrawn, Japan need not take similar action." If possible refer to the agreement made between America and Japan originally regarding the sending of troops to Siberia. How do the two statements agree? 3. A proposed question for class debate: Resolved—That Japan is justified in looking toward Siberia as a field for colonization.

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1. The Tuchuns and Military Government in China.

References: Pp. 263-264,271,288.

Questions: 1. What does the title Tuchun mean? 2. How many Tuchuns are there? 3. When was the Tuchunate imposed on China? 4. How do Constitutionalism and Militarism get along? Give a few examples. 5. In what way can the Tuchuns show the Chinese people that they are real patriots? 6. How many soldiers are there in China today, and what is it costing the nation to keep them? 7. How is the soldiery affecting the interior trade of China? 8. How is the deadlock in the Shanghai Peace Conference affecting Hunan?

Topic 2. Flood Control and River Conservancy

Reference: Pp. 273-280,303.

Questions: 1. What is Mr. Freeman's opinion of the scholarship of the Chinese student in America? 2. What two things besides scholarship are "Equally important?" 3. What reasons does Mr. Freeman give for recommending a "Period of work with the hands?" 4. Does he practice what he preaches? 5. What two motives are behind the American International Corporation? (p.276) 6. Make a list of the motives that cause men to go into business, writing down the most powerful motives first. 7. Where in your list do you put patriotic service and the pleasure of working. 8. According to Mr. Freeman, can the engineering problems of the Grand Canal be solved? 9. Why does he say that the final decision rests "with the bankers rather than with the engineers?" 10. Why should money be spent on canals, when China needs railways? 11. According to the author which should receive attention now? 12. What reason does he give? 13. Do you agree with him? 14, China can successfully build canals can she build railways also? 15. Why have railways not developed more rapidly in China? See p. 303. 17. With your answer to the last question in mind, consider again your answer to question 13.

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. The Nationalization of Industries.

References: P. 296.

Questions: 1. What is meant by "nationalization of industries?" 2. Does the writer believe that government officials in China will favor such a movement or not? Why? 3. If a student of the subject believes in nationalization of industries for England and France, must he also believe in nationalization for China? Why or why not?

Topic 2. Copper and Iron in China.

References: Pp. 287,288,286.

Questions: 1. The present industrial period is called the iron age. Why? 2. What is the world's production of pig iron? See any commercial geography or encyclopedia. 3. What part of this is the product of China, if the figures on p.287 are correct? 4. What are the chief uses of copper? 5. Why did copper rise in price during the war more than most other metals? 6. Why is the operation of a copper mine in the hands of a munitions officer?

Topic 3. Trade with Germany.

References: Pp. 298-9.

Questions: 1. What two examples of trade revival after war are given in this article? 2. What is the author's opinion of the possibility of reviving trade between the nations that have recently been at war? 3. Why do nations trade with each other, at all? 4. When two nations trade with each other is there advantage from the trade to both nations? 5. Apply your reasoning to the Japanese boycott and answer this question: Is China losing money on account of the boycott? 6. Is Japan losing money on account of the boycott? 7. Which country is losing more? Why? 8. Does the boycott exist for economic reasons or for other reasons?

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital.....$2,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital.....$1,020,000.00
Reserve Fund.....$ 20,000.00

Managing Director: T. Clarence Sun
Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin	Chinkiang	I-chang
Shanghai	Soochow	Changsha
Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu	Osaka
		Yokohama

And also in other principal cities in foreign countries.

Shanghai Branch:

S441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement. Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager

News from North China

X. Y. Sun, of 7 Meadows Road, Tientsin, has been appointed Tientsin correspondent of the Chun Mei News Agency.

Among the visitors now in Peking seeing sights is Willard B. Millard, formerly United States Senator from Nebraska, with his wife and three sons.

The Harvard Club of North China had a buffet supper on Thursday evening at the home of Willing Spencer, First Secretary of the American Legation.

The rules regarding the censoring of telegrams which had hitherto been in force were abolished on the 14 instant, and a set of new rules were promulgated in their place.

J. B. Sawyer, Immigration Vice-Consul of the American Consulate-General at Shanghai, is spending a few days in Peking. Mr. Sawyer is stopping at the Princeton Court.

Major and Mrs. Guthrie, of Tientsin, entertained officers of the U. S. Fifteenth Infantry and their wives and many civilian friends at the tea dance on Wednesday in the Astor House.

A Commission on Tibetan affairs has been organized. The commission will meet twice a week in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Acting Minister Chen Lu is chairman of the commision.

The Peking Y. M. C. A. is planning to have an ice-skating rink on its new athletic grounds this winter. The rink will be 210 feet long and 110 feet wide and will be lighted by large high-power lamps.

The monthly tiffin of the Anglo-American Association was held at the Hotel on Friday. A large number of its members were present. S. F. Mayers is the honorary secretary of the Association.

A daily newspaper called *Shih Shih Chi Nien* has been issued in Tientsin in opposition to the students' activities. Its first number was published on Tuesday. The paper has the support of the local police.

Forty Chinese students left Peking for Japan on Wednesday evening to study railway, telephone and telegraph subjects at government expense. They were sent by the Acting Minister of Communications.

W. H. E. Thomas, of the Chartered Bank's Peking Branch, with his wife and family, will shortly return to England on leave. J. R. Watson, of the Tientsin branch, will take over Mr. Thomas' duties.

The report that appeared in the *Chen Pao* that the Japanese dockyard known as San Ling had made a loan to the Chinese Government of $5,000,000, has been officially denied by the Japanese Legation in Peking.

Samuel Hawthorne, representative for the Hamilton Brown Shoe Company of St Louis, who has been in Peking on a short business trip, has left for Manila. Mr. Hawthorne expects to return to Peking some time next year.

An interesting program was given at Tungchow on the 12th instant in commemoration of Founder's Day. Dr. H. S. Galt of the Peking Methodist University presided at the meeting, and Dr. J. L. Stuart gave the address.

Eight delegates have been nominated by the Cabinet to hold the Civil Service Examination, which will shortly take place, for appointment by the President. Minister Chien Nun-hsun may be appointed Chief Examiner.

E. D. Gale, of the Salt Administration stationed in Hankow, who has been spending some time in Peking, on a combined business and pleasure trip, left at the beginning of this week for Hankow. He was accompanied by Mrs. Gale.

The Government officials are again discussing the advisability of appointing Chow Shou-mou Prime Minister. Marshall Tuan Chi-jui is said to have expressed his willingness to support Mr. Chow in case the President nominates him for the post.

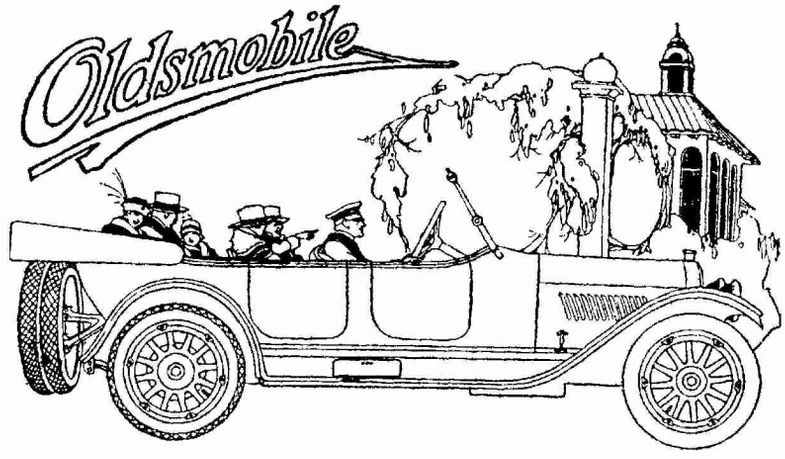
It is believed that General Yang I-te, Tientsin Police Commissioner, who bungled the student problem on October 10, may be removed from his present office. He has been charged with being responsible for the serious student situation in Tientsin.

The Cabinet has decided to nominate General Wu Pingh-siang, Chief Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Forces, for the post of Vice-Minister and Acting Minister of the Interior. General Wu is understood to have decided to decline the honor.

The school principles of Tientsin have requested the Civil Governor to pacify the students who were roughly handled by the police on October 10, so that the students may return to their classes. They are holding daily conferences to consider the matter.

J. W. Williams, of Andersen Meyer and Company, Tientsin, and Miss Manya Nigniewitsky announce their engaement. Mr. Williams left Tientsin on the 14th instant for Shanghai to take up his duties as auditor for the firm for their entire China business.

Miss Elsy McCausey and Miss Ruth Fraser, of Shanghai, arrived in Peking this week. They will stay for several weeks with the local secretaries of the Young Women's Christian Association and assist in the annual compaign for raising the Association's fund.



A Light six of remarkable performing capabilities
A Quality Car with twenty one years of "QUALITY" reputation
The fullest motor car value, among this season's sixes

Agents

YOUROVETA

HOME & FOREIGN TRADE CO., INC.

31 Szechuen Road

Tel. C.—1824

SHANGHAI

The Committee for this year's campaign of the Peking Christian Student Work Union met on Tuesday evening and decided upon some important measures for the coming year. Arrangements are being made to give lectures on educational, social and moral topics frequently.

The Executive Committee of the North China Association of Teachers of English are planning to have an all-day meeting of the Association in Peking at one of the hotels. It is expected that a number of teachers of English from out of town will be present at the meeting.

Li Chia-ao, High Commissioner for Siberia to succeed Liu Ching-jen, who has gone to Japan as Chinese Minister, left Peking for Vladivostok on Tuesday evening. Owing to pressure of a social engagement he was unable to leave Peking on Monday night as originally intended.

The girls of the Peking American School have formed a girls' reserve club under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Mary L. Burr; vice-president, Miss Elizabeth Porter; secretary and treasurer, Miss Frances Hall.

The campaign of the Peking Young Women's Christian Association to raise its budget for the coming year will open next Tuesday. Ten teams have been organized, and they expect to raise five thousand dollars for Peking work and one thousand dollars for the national work before November first.

C. H. Tu, the Peking publisher of the *Social Welfare* or the *Yih Shih Pao*, the American owned Chinese daily newspaper published in Peking and Tientsin, visited Tientsin on Wednesday to confer with the paper's new editor Tu Shu. Mr. Tu Shu has just come to Tientsin from Shanghai.

Lt.Colonel Miles Hess, representative of the Czecho-Slovak Republic at Harbin, who is at present in Peking in negotiation with the Chinese Government, has been decorated with the Czecho-Slovak high order "Sokol with the swords" for four years of active service in Russia and Siberia.

Henry Fichheim, a well-known American violinist and composer, and Mrs. Fichheim, who are now visiting in Peking, have kindly consented to promote the Peking Institute of Fine Arts by giving the program of the opening monthly recital of the Music School on Tuesday afternoon in the *Grand Hotel des Wagons Lits*.

The annual meeting of the Tientsin A. F. C. was held at the Gordon Hall on Tuesday evening, R. Bate presided. Major W. S. Nathan was re-elected President, and it was decided to invite E. W. Carter, E. D. Peters, J. R. Greaves. R. G. Buchan, W. M. Howell, D. P. Ricketts, F. A. Fairchild and A. Marges to become Vice-presidents.

E. C. Travis, of New York City, general agent for the American Linseed Company, who has been in Peking for the last two weeks, has left for Hankow. His wife and niece, Miss Thelma Robinson, who accompanied him, left Monday for Shanghai at which place Mr. Travis will join them later. After spending a few weeks in Shanghai, they will sail for the Philippines on their way to the United States.

At a recent meeting of the Motor Club in Peking which was newly formed, General Tinge,

A FIELD OF UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITY

Export and import firms desiring to establish reliable connections in Szechuan are invited to communicate with:—

The American-Chinese Drug Co.

Chungking

Codes used—A. B. C. 5th Edition and Western Union

Director of the Peking Hankow Railway, was elected Chairman of the Committee. The club already has office premises in Nan Chih Tsz and has a country house on the Summer Palace Road. There are over 600 motor cars in Peking, and more than 500 of the number belong to the Chinese. M. de Motrou, of the Peking-Hankow Railway Administration, is honorary secretary and treasurer. The committee consists of nine persons five Chinese and four foreign members.

Peking, October 18, 1919.

News from Central China

The Hankow baseball team will play the Champion Japanese Baseball Team in Hankow on October 25. This should be an interesting game as the Japanese have been constantly at practice and should be in very good shape.

Mrs. Li Yuan-hung, wife of the Ex-President General Li who commanded the revolutionary armies in Wuchang in 1911 and succeeded Yuan Shih-kai as President of China, has made a handsome donation to the Hupeh flood relief fund.

Charts of the latest survey of the Hankow harbor and its vicinity have just been issued and the maps are very nicely printed. They can be obtained from the Harbor Master's or the District River Inspector's office in Hankow at the price of $2 for a whole set.

An asbestos mine of the best quality is reported to have recently been discovered by the natives in Kucheng in Hupeh. The asbestos of this mine is composed of very long fibers. The mine is at present left to itself and no news of any attempt to work the mine is at hand yet.

Chow Yin-chieh, a member of the Ministry of Interior Affairs and a native of Hupeh, has been appointed by the Peking government as the Superintendent of Customs and Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Ichang. He is expected to pass here *en route* up river to his new post.

F. S. Unwin, Commissioner of Customs in Hankow, announces that on and after October 10, 1919, all kinds of tea including tea dust and brick tea, shipped abroad will be passed free of duty. No duty will be charged on tea shipped from one port to another, if declared for exportation abroad.

General Chang Chin-yao, Tuchun of Hunan, in a recent telegram to the Peking administration, officially denies the telegram sent by Tan Yen-kai, a former governor of Hunan, to the effect that all the iron mines in the province of Hunan had been mortgaged to some Japanese interest for a loan of $30,000,000.

It is reported that a waterworks company in Nanchang, Kiangsi, is pushing ahead with their scheme of water supply in that city, and a site near the river bank has been suggested for the water tower. At this site water can be obtained from the river all the year round. This is one step further toward modernizing that city.

The annual meeting of the Hankow Chapter of the American Red Cross will be held at the American Consulate General on next Wednesday, October, 22, when Edwin S. Cunningham, chairman of the Chapter and the U. S. Consul at Hankow, will preside. Officers will be elected and plans for the ensuing year discussed.

The tea dealers' guild of Hankow has been reorganized at a recent meeting when the tea merchants from Hunan, Hupeh, Kiangsi and Anhwei decided to appoint a standing committee for the purpose of studying the domestic condition of the tea trade and with the view of improving the market for China tea in foreign countries.

The financial condition in Hunan is choatic and trade has been paralyzed to a large extent. Irredeemable government bank notes are flooding the market in every district of Hunan and no measure is considered to remedy the situation. The government printing press, it is reported, is still at present turning out hundreds of notes everyday.

In a telegram to the government concerning the demarcation of the boundaries between Szechuen and Tibet, General Hsiung Ke-wu, Tuchun of Szechuen, states that the two districts of Teh-ke and Changtu, being situated at the border of Szechuen, should not be included into the territory of Tibet, as demanded by the British authority.

The American Woman's Club of Hankow gave a farewell tea on Thursday, October 16, at the Hankow Race Club, complimentary to Mrs. E. S. Cunningham, wife of the Honorable E. S. Cunningham, the American Consul General at Hankow who is to succeed Thomas Sammons as American Consul General in Shanghai.

A report from the Han River near the Honan border says that farmers are busy planting their autumn seed and that the new cotton crop now on the market proves less abundant than last year's. Opium is plenty and cheap, and dens are wide open once more. Business is poor on account of the export trade with Hankow being very small.

The situation in Hunan is getting more serious on account of the reported hostilities between the North and South being likely to be renewed and the news from Peking of the attempted appointment of General Wu Pei-fu as the military governor of that province. Some wealthy people have removed to Hankow in fear of the dangerous situation.

We have to record another quiet week in the market for export in all products, and no business of importance was done during the week ending October 8. Prices for yarns are advancing and demand brisk. 16s Wuchang native yarn is now quoted at 212 taels, a remarkably high price. The Wuchang native cotton yarns are now commanding a very large market in Hupeh, Hunan, Szechuan and Kiangsi, and since the boycott it has especially enjoyed excellent sales.

The mark of superior motor car service

BEHIND every *Trade-Mark* that really amounts to anything there are brains, energy, ambition and hard work joined hand in hand, to produce some article of worth that will deserve and bring Universal Approval.

The "HUPMOBILE" has a definite and proven value, a comfortable Car of appealing beauty, a wonderful Motor and is luxuriously equipped.

The only thing stingy about the "HUPP" is its use of Gasoline—it has a small appetite. It travels a long day's march on a few gallons.

The "HUPMOBILE" is a Car that will not burn your pocket book.

Max Friedman

Sales Manager.

THE SHANGHAI GARAGE Co., Ltd.

OPERATING

THE STAR GARAGE. AND THE EASTERN GARAGE.

OUR MAIN SHOW ROOM STAR GARAGE, 125 BUBBLING WELL ROAD.

The meteorological station of the October 1 troop of Hankow Boy Scouts under the supervision of Stanley V. Boxer gave the following weather report for the month of September last: Fine weather, except for break at end of the month. A new solar thermometer has been installed, but comparison with last year is impossible as only half a months record is available. Next month we shall add minimum glass temperature readings which will be of value to horticulturists.

Chang Kuo-yin, a member of the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Peking, accompanied by two agricultural and forestry experts, is at present visiting this center on a tour of inspection. The Ministry is now at work on a plan for the introduction of modern farming methods to Chinese farmers and the visitors have arranged a series of simple and interesting lectures on agriculture and forestry to be delivered at the principle stations on the Peking Hankow Railway as they proceed for the North.

The presence of government troops in Shasi, Hupeh, is causing great trouble to people there. Though nominally in the pay of the government, they have been paid by the merchants for several months. The people are compelled to do this duty, for they are threatened with mutiny among the troops which will interfere with peace and order in that place. The government troops in the vicinity of Changsha, too, have their arrears paid by the Changsha Chamber of Commerce who did this to save looting.

The suspension of hostilities in Europe has brought about the revival of the export of sesamum seed in China, fresh demands being developed in England, France, Italy and Belgium. The pre-war export of this produce from China reached 2,000,000 piculs a year valued at almost Tls. 10,000,000. Of the latter amount more than one half was shipped from Hankow. Last year Hankow had an especially bad year, only 234,000 piculs having been shipped from Hankow, almost one tenth of the pre-war export of Hankow. The poor prospect of the sesamum crop in Central China this year coupled with increased demand from abroad has caused a strong market in sesamum seed. The new crop in Hupeh is now quoted at Tls. 6.5.

Hankow, October 18, 1919.

News From Honan

Magistrate Shih of Kihsien has contributed Mex. $1,000 for the Flood Relief fund.

A cotton experimental station has been established in Kihsien with Tien Pei-yung as chief of the station.

In order to distinguish native goods from Japanese goods a native merchandise exhibition will be held in Kaifeng in the near future.

Hwang Yen-pei and Shen En-fui, Kiangsu representatives to the Educational Association Conference in Shansi, departed for Taiyuan on October 6.

A company has been established to develop a coal mine in Wei Hsien, recently discovered. The capital

WHITIN MACHINE WORKS
ESTABLISHED 1831
TEXTILE MACHINERY

Manufacturers of the Following Machines

COTTON MACHINERY

Opening	Revolving Flat Cards	Drawing Frames	Twisters
Conveying	Sliver Lap Machines	Roving Frames	Reels
Distributing	Ribbon Lap Machines	Spinning Frames	Quillers
Picking	Combing Machines	Spoolers	Looms

COTTON WASTE MACHINERY

Openers	Card Feeds	Revolving Flat Cards	Spinning Frames
Pickers	Full Roller Cards	Derby Doublers	Spoolers
Willows	Condensers	Roving Frames	Twisters

WOOLEN MACHINERY

Card Feeds	Full Roller Cards	Condensers	Wool Spinning Frames

WORSTED MACHINERY

Cone Roving Frames

Descriptive Catalogues and Estimates Furnished

SOLE AGENTS

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Far Eastern Division, Inc.
SHANGHAI.

MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS
WHITINSVILLE, MASS. U.S.A.

for the mine is Mex. $30,000 and is divided into 300 shares.

"Evils of foot-binding and the conveniences of its releasing," was the subject of a lecture given on October 10, in the Y. M. C. A., Kaifeng. A natural foot association has been organized.

The students in the Kaifeng Schools, held a large celebration in honor of the National Holiday in the Normal School Athletic Ground. A parade was held, and a program given including songs, lectures, and drills.

Post Office Saving Banks have been established at the following places: Chengchow, Changteh, Chinghwa, Weihwei, Hsinhsiang, Taokow, Chienmentien, Hsinyang, Hsuchang, Kweiteh, Chaotso and Yencheng.

"The Value of New Dramas" was the subject of a lecture given in the Y. M. C. A. in Kaifeng, on October 12 by Chang Chien-how, graduate of the National Literary Department of the Peking Teacher's College.

In order to promote American cotton in Honan, the Industrial Commission has decided to buy 10,000 catties of it from the Government Cotton Experimental Station and has asked the government to decrease the transportation fees.

The number of students enrolled in the Kaifeng schools during the present term are as follows:

College	Students.
Law College	498
Agricultural College	150
1st. Normal School	379
Girl's Norman School	85
First Middle School	387
Second Middle School	491
Agricultural Middle School	160
Industrial Middle School	135
Commercial School	117
Government Prep. College	210
Fu Chung Mining School	35
St. Andrew's School	110
Kaifeng Baptist School	85
First Prov. Primary School	156
Second	18
Third	27
Provincial Girl's School	60
High Primary Attached School	99
District High Primary School	71
Lower Primary School	1,022

T. J. K.

News from South China

Mr. Chu Wou Chu, a chemist educated in England and America, has established a dye factory in Toyshan.

A new daily express train service between Shiuchow and Canton has been established and is giving satisfaction and good results.

Another match factory will be established in Swatow as a result of the efforts of Mr. Lai Hok-chou, a merchant of that city.

Engineering—Machinery

We specialize in Machinery and Supplies which carry the quality guarantee of well known manufacturers. Our resident engineers are qualified to recommend on the application of machinery, prepare designs, and supervise installations for

Power, Lighting and Pumping Plants, Railway Equipments,
Machine Tools, Mining Machinery and Explosives,
Textile, Flour, Rice and Oil Mills,
Reinforced Concrete Construction, etc.

We carry stocks of Telephone, Telegraph, Electric Lighting and Power Supplies, Marine and Stationary Oil and Gas Engines, Pumps, Mechanical Instruments, Surveying and Drafting Supplies, Reinforcing Steel Bars and Triangle Mesh.

We are the sole representatives of the General Electric Company of America, the largest electrical manufacturer in the world; British Thomson-Houston Co. of England, Electrical Equipment; Saco-Lowell Shops, Textile Machinery; Scott and Williams, Knitting Machinery; Keuffel and Esser Co., Scientific and Engineering Instruments; Sherwin-Williams Co., Paints; Certain-teed Products Corporation, Roofing; Fairbanks Morse & Co., Oil Engines; Baldwin Locomotive Works; Hercules Powder Co.; Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation; United States Rubber Export Co.; Standard Underground Cable Co.; and many other leading manufacturers.

Our long and successful experience in the Engineering field of China is the guarantee of our service.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

愼昌洋行

Head Office—Shanghai

Branches—Canton, Changsha, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kalgan, Peking, Tientsin, Tsinan, Urga, Vladivostock Yunnanfu.

(1)

10-355

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York

Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

Owned and controlled by

The National Park Bank New York **Union Bank of Canada**

We beg to announce the opening of a Branch in Shanghai in temporary quarters at

No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD

on

Wednesday, October 1st

BRANCHES

SAN FRANCISCO **SEATTLE**
PARIS **YOKOHAMA**

DIRECTORS

Richard Delafield	H. B. Shaw
Stuyvesant Fish	R. O. McCulloch
Gilbert G. Thorne	Stanley E. Elkin
Cornelius Vanderbilt	Stephen Hass
R. H. Williams	F. E. Kenaston
A. P. Villa	W. J. Dawson
E. C. Hoyt	F. L. Appleby
Sir Wm. Price	T. Fred Aspden

Charles A. Holder

When Did That Appear?

THE REVIEW at your fingertips—

There is now in publication an index to Volumes V, VI, VII, VIII, *of MILLARD'S REVIEW giving all materials appearing between June 1918 and June 1919.*

THIS index will not be supplied to all subscribers but only those who indicate that they want it. There will be no additional cost.

READERS desiring the Index should communicate with the REVIEW at once.

MILLARD'S REVIEW

113 Avenue Edward VII.

Telephone: C—4741-4742 Shanghai.

The Canton Government Mint has ordered 60,000 taels of leaf silver from an American merchant to be delivered in November.

The branch of the Asia Banking Corporation established in Shameen, Canton, will be formally inaugurated with a reception, October 9.

A number of merchants at Chwochow are organizing a match factory to supply the local demand of matches made in China instead of Japan.

The Canton Branch of the China and Southern Bank, Ltd., a Japanese concern, was opened for business October 1. Mr. H. Yamase is manager of the new bank.

Sir Reginald Edward Stubbs, new Governor of Hongkong, arrived in the colony September 30, and took possession of his high office on the same day.

The Portuguese at Canton will celebrate the ninth anniversary of their Republic, October 5. The Portuguese colony of Macao will be the scene of other celebrations.

Macao will soon have a modern water service, its prompt establishment being urged by the members of the Leal Senado. A Japanese engineer has been engaged to direct the works.

Following the example of the M. P. s the members of the Associated Press of Canton have pledged to boycott the local department stores for persisting in handling Japanese goods.

The Municipality of Canton is making arrangements to start construction works on the First Public Garden, to be located on the site of the old Governor's Yamen, inside the city of Canton.

The corner stone of the proposed Engineers' Institute of China, was laid October 4, at Honam, Canton. Dr. Wu Ting-fang was the chief speaker at the ceremonies and laid the stone.

A loan of $150,000 to the Lusitano Club of Hongkong for the erection of a new building has been approved by the Legislative Council of Macao, subject to the approval of the Lisbon government.

The Chinese gunboats "Wong Yuen," "Kwong Lee" and "Yeung Kong" were sunk recently by a strong typhoon while another gunboat the "Kwong Kang," was blown ashore and buried in the sand.

General Ngai Bong-ping, Commissioner of Police, was the host at his headquarters on October 2, at a tea in honor of the newspapermen of Canton and leading citizens for the purpose of explaining to them his attitude towards the boycott movement.

Wu Mou has petitioned the authorities to allow him to manage the Government Cement Works at Canton. He has raised a capital of $200,000 for the purpose and asks a twenty cent commission on every barrel turned out under his management.

The Y. M. C. A. membership campaign is now in full progress. The five team captains are Chan Lim-pak, General Ngai Bong-ping, C. Y. Chen Kiewoon, Owying Wing Chee and Kui Ching, well-known citizens and officials of this city.

The Administrative Council of Canton sent two telegrams on October 1 to the new Premier in Peking, demanding the cancellation of the $200,000,000 Domestic Loan promulgated by the former minister, and another demanding Wang-I Tang's replacement.

Dr. C. C. Wu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General Ngai Bong-ping, Commissioner of Police of Kwangtung, were the principal speakers at a meeting held at the Y. M. C. A. of Canton, September 27, in commemoration of the tenth anniverary of the association.

Stop That Leak!

You would not attempt to carry water in a receptacle which had no bottom. Nor would you invest your money in a proposition that constantly drained away your surplus without any actual return.

YET every day thousands of dollars are being spent in a supposed investment which are destined never to bring the desired returns.

Casual and improperly written advertising is a leak in your business if you are permitting it.

Just as in any other phase of commercial life there is a right and a wrong way to advertise—a way that brings results and another which means money expended foolishly.

Advertising has long since ceased to be a "shot gun" proposition. It is now a science and in the hands of specialists it can be made to reach the class of people who are most interested in any product at the least expense to the producer and with maximum returns.

A word, an illustration, a lack of knowledge of the field at which it is directed may make your advertising useless.

There is no form of advertising and publicity that when properly used cannot be made to produce a market or a result desired.

WE are advertising specialists. The staff of the Chun Mei News Agency, Advertising Department, has been carefully selected from men who know the field of China and men who know advertising that brings results.

Instead of spending a dollar here and another there in a casual, half hearted way, why not place your entire advertising in our hands so that it may be scientifically handled avoiding useless expenditures.

Our plan is the investigation of the field in China before a word is written of the product to be advertised. The appeal that is necessary is scientifically determined and the mediums selected.

Then by means of a staff of expert translators, artists, and Chinese who are familiar with China and its markets we prepare circular letters, window cards, display cards, posters, printed booklets, circulars, magazine or newspaper copy, any or all of which your line may demand.

This is not a gamble but an assurred means of reaching the Chinese public and by previous campaigns directed by us we can offer proof positive of result giving advertising the advertising you want and must have.

THAT IS WHY WE SAY "STOP THAT LEAK" IN YOUR BUSINESS AND BUILD FOR INCREASED RETURNS IN THE FUTURE

Chun Mei News Agency

Advertising Department

34 Nanking Road Phone: Central—2250

10-357

More than sixty students from Fukien Province, including a young lady will sail for France from Hongkong on October 10, to pursue their studies in various French schools. Half of their expenses will be borne by the Fukien Government and the rest by their families.

As a result of the boycott against the big department stores of Canton, they have been obliged to close their shops two hours earlier than usual every evening because of popular agitation against them which has been taking place every evening since September 30.

The national art of boxing is growing more popular in Kongmoon as a result of the activities of the Ching Wu Hui, or National Boxing Association established in that place. Two famous national boxers Lin King and Shui Yan have joined the organization lately as instructors.

The Civil Governor of Canton is hard up, and has requested the Finance Commissioner to hasten the collection of $50,000 revenue from the Chap Sing Company, a *Fantan* gambling house, which is an arrears in its payment. The regular monthly expense of the Governor's office amounts to $40,000.

The Military Government at Canton plans the organization of a bank with the Customs Surplus as part of its working capital. The proposed bank is to be known as the Southwestern Bank, with a total authorized capital of $4,000,000. The Military Government will subscribe to 1,000 shares at $100 a share.

H. W.

Canton, October 5, 1919.

Who's Who in China

Mr. C. C. Nieh.
(倪嗣沖字雲臺)

Mr. C. C. Nieh, who last Sunday organised the Great China Cotton Mill and is noted for his activities as a mill organiser, educationalist and philanthropist, was born in 1880 in Changsha, Hunan. His father was His Excellency Nieh Chih-kuei, Taotai of Shanghai and Governor of Kiangsu and Chekiang Provinces. Governor Nieh, it will be remembered, was the first man in China to build iron clad ships and 12 inch guns, while acting as director of the Kiangnan Arsenal. Mr. Nieh's maternal grandfather was Marquis Tseng, China's famous statesman.

When only two years old, Mr. Nieh was brought to Shanghai by his family. Like sons of all Chinese high officials at that time, Mr. Nieh was educated under private tutorage together with his five brothers and four sisters. His studies in English subjects were very much limited as he devoted only an hour or so daily to them. He took lessons under Miss M. Lawrence of Hangchow and several Chinese teachers, but his studies did not last more than two years. Nevertheless, Mr. Nieh pursued his courses in engineering, electrical and chemical engineering, without teachers and to-day he is considered not only an efficient engineer but also one of the best English speaking Chinese orators in the country.

While only a young man of 25, Mr. Nieh gathered together his influential friends and purchased the Heng Foong Cotton Mill in Yangtszepoo. The mill, which had 15,000 spindles, was being run at a loss. To reorganise the plant was indeed an uphill fight, but Mr. Nieh, after persistent hard labor, succeeded in showing a profit on the balance sheet by the end of the sixth year of its reorganisation. To-day the Heng Foong Cotton Mill is giving employment to 1,300 people and is capitalised at Tls. 1,000,000. Expansion of the mill is also under way. Twenty thousand more spindles are being installed and the work of extention is to be completed early next year. The mill claims to have the largest number of students sent abroad with scholarships which it provides. It maintains ten scholarships in the Technical College, Nantungchow, two in France and two more in the United States and is planning to send more to England and France in the future. It also maintains a school within the mill, administered by two superintendents educated in Japan.

Mr. Nieh is interested in three other cotton mills, the Dah Sung of Tungchow, the Dah Sung of Chungming and the Anglo-Chinese Cotton Mill of Shanghai. In 1918 Mr. Nieh organised the Chinese Cotton Mill Owners' Association and was made its first chairman, and was responsible for the organisation of the Cotton Improvement Committee. He is also a committee man of the Cotton Mill Owners' Association organised by foreigners.

On the return visit to the Pacific Commercial Commission in 1915, Mr. Nieh served as the Vice-chairman of the Chinese Commercial Commission that toured the United States. Mr. Nieh is instrumental in inviting American cotton experts to visit China and act as her technical advisors. As a result of his efforts, two have already made short sojourns in China and one of them, Mr. Griffin, is coming back to remain here permanently. For the work of improving the China cotton industry Mr. Nieh is co-operating with the agricultural department of the University of Nanking. He believes in the utilisation of colleges for the development of all kinds of industry.

Mr. Nieh is an ardent advocate for the establishment of Vocational Educational Schools and was one of the founders of the Vocational Educational School, West Gate, which has proved to be a great success, attracting sutdents from all parts of the country.

Mr. Nieh is now organising a larger school of the same nature. It will be equipped with a complete cotton mill, foundry and workshop. He is compaigning for capital and will run the school and mill as a business proposition. It is the aim of Mr. Nieh to make it not only a self-supporting institution, but also a profitable business establishment. The plan of the mill is to employ none but students of the school, which will require three hours' study daily. The students will work six hours. The school will provide for food, lodging, laundry and medical attention. While no wages will be paid, the good workers will be given a bonus at the end of the year. Absolute scientific management will be introduced. The staff will consist of technical graduates from American and Chinese Colleges and graduates who specialise in business administration.

It is the general complaint against students from technical schools that they are not practical on account of their lack of manual training. It is expected that students from this new school will overcome this difficulty.

As a firm believer in factory efficiency, Mr. Nieh has been paying particular attention to the health of the workers. He believes in the short hour system and is combatting other mills in Shanghai in an effort to introduce the eight-hour day. At present, the working day is 12 hours long. In fact, Mr. Nieh is building dormitories in the neighborhood of his mill to overcome the time losses in changing shifts and if the school's adoption of the short hour system proves to be satisfactory, the eight hour day may be introduced generally. Mr. Nieh hopes to prove to the public that by working fewer hours, the workmen give higher efficiency, cause less waste and increase production and to convince capitalists in China that the adoption of the system is profitable to them and not against their interests.

Besides his professional work, Mr. Nieh is identified with many educational, philanthpopic, religious and social service organisations. He became a southern Methodist in 1914 together with Mrs. Nieh. Mrs. Nieh passed away two and half years ago. Mr. Nieh has been connected with the Y. M. C. A. for about 12 years, serving on various committees and as director for the last three years. He is also treasurer-director of the National Committee, Y. M. C. A. Mr. Nieh is also serving on the Shanghai Municipal Educational Committee and as a member of the advisory committee of the Chi Ming, McTyiere and Chi Hsueh Girls' Schools and director of Futan College. Among other offices, Mr. Nieh holds the Chiness Cotton Mill Owners' Association. He was first chairman of the Society for Constructive Endeavor and a member of the A. B. C. Club.

A firm believer in Count Tolstoi, Mr. Nieh is himself named after him. He proposes to carry out the precepts of Tolstoi and intends to abandon his palatial house on Wayside Road and live in a modest building in the Yangtszepoo District next year. He says that the curse of modern civilisation is luxury.

Mr. Nieh translated a book on wireless telegraphy in 1901 and is now working on a translation of the sayings of Tolstoi, of which one-third has already been finishedl Mr. Nieh has one son, Mr. Nieh Kwan-kwen who left last Summer for the United States. Mr. Nieh's farewell. message to his son was " I will give you a good education, but do not expect a cent from my fortune." Mrs. Nieh left a valuable collection of jewelry, which Mr. Nieh has sold; and the proceeds were entrusted to a board of trustees to carry out philanthropic work.

上海新茂洋行經理

丹鳳水火保險公司

美國哈脫佛城

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS G. $10,506,412.32

Will be pleased to accept fire risks of Americans and their Allies.

Agencies :

Soochow	Ichang	Swatow
Chinkiang	Changshu	Wenchow
Changchow	Hangchow	Ningpo
Nanking	Woosung	Nanzing
Wuhu	Huchow	Yangchow
Wusih	Yaza	Tientsin
Pukow	Kashing	Hankow
Kiangyin	Sungkiang	

By appointment:—

Thomas W. Simmons & Co.,

International Merchants

10 The Bund Shanghai

Agents for China. *Phoenix Insurance Co.,*
Hartford, Conn.
Telephone : C—3083

American friends will remember gratefully the work Mr. Nieh performed during the Red Cross Drive in China. He secured no less than 5,000 members for the society and received a banner from the Drive Committee in appreciation of his services.

Week's News Summary

JAPAN

October 20. A telegram from Tokio denies a previous statement that Count Terauchi had died; it is admitted however that he is in a critical condition but still conscious.

GENERAL

October 14. The U. S. Senate definitely rejects the proposed amendment to the Peace Treaty regarding Shantung by vote of 55 to 35 thus confirming Japan in temporary possession of Shantung.

October 15. After having been on strike for several days, New York longshoremen resume work after part of their demands had been granted.——Legislation requiring all foreigners desiring to immigrate to the United States to submit satisfactory records to the American consular officers before the issue of the passports was voted favorably by the Committee on immigration of the House of Representatives.——The Allies on behalf of the Peace Conference have sent a note to the German Government, inviting its cooperation in certain coercive measures against Soviet Russia.——A strike of mine workers employ-

American Express Company

Head Office, New York.

Offices at principal points in United States and Europe, also at Shanghai, Hongkong, Yokohama, Manila, Buenos Aires.

Travelers Cheques, Letters of Credit, Money Orders, Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world.

Banking business of all kinds transacted. Bills of Exchange purchased. Commercial Letters of Credit issued. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Special facilities for shipping and financial business with the United States.

Shanghai Office, No. 8 Kiukiang Road.

ed in bituminous coal mines is called by United Mine Workers to become effective at midnight on October 31.

October 16. Lloyd George, British Premier, in an appeal to the nation to settle down to work points out that the British National debt amounts to £8,000,000,000.

October 17. General Yudenitch in a successful campaign against the Boshelviks with the aid of the British fleet captures Kronstadt and he is only impelled to desist from bombarding Petrograd by a promise of Petrograd workers to help him against the Boshelviks——The Boshelviks are retiring from Petrograd.——President Wilson still remains very ill there having been very little definite change in his condition.——President Wilson's condition definitely improves and a prostatic operation will not be necessary.

October 20. Four British air-men enter on a flight to Australia competing for the British Government's £10,000 prize.

October 21. Robert Lansing, Secretary of State in acting for President Wilson, declares, "All efforts to obtain a unity of purpose among the nations of the world with a view of avoiding international conflicts in the future will be discouraged if the United States fails to adopt the League of Nations in its present form."

Men and Events

R. D. Bunn, of Andersen, Meyer & Co., returned to Shanghai from America on the s.s. *Columbia*, on October 22. He is accompanied by Mrs. Bunn and family.

Ambrose Murray, arrived in Shanghai on the *Empress of Russia*, October, 20, to be connected with the Chinese American Publishing Company, 25 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Frank B. Baldwin, M. D., a former Major in the United States Army, has announced the early opening of his offices at No. 25 Whangpoo Road, Shanghai.

In a recent letter from Judge C. S. Lobingier, of the U. S. Court for China, who is now in America, he stated that he expected to sail for the Orient during October.

Carl Crow, of the Chun Mei News Agency, Shanghai, departed for Manila and Honkong on a short business trip on Monday, October 20.

A meeting of the Moral Welfare Committee of the China Continuation Committee was held in the offices at No. 5 Quinsan Gardens, Shanghai, on Thursday, October 23rd.

Paul Page Whitham, Trade Commissioner of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., departed for Manila, Hongkong and South China ports on Monday, October 20.

Norman S. Wright, president of Norman S. Wright & Co. Inc., of 244 California Street, San Francisco is in Shanghai on business, and is staying at the Kalee Hotel. Mr. Wright's firm deals extensively in ship chandlery.

Passengers on vessels arriving from America who sold American currency for local currency this week received from 95 to 98 cents Mexican for an American dollar. For the first time in history transactions were consistently closed for large amounts at 140 for cash.

B. Atwood Robinson, of the Chinese-American Company, Shanghai, is planning to depart for America on the *Empress of Russia*. James P. Haworth will be in charge of the office during the absence of Mr. Robinson. Mrs. Robinson will accompany him.

Mr. and Mrs. William Roy Smith, who have been visiting in China for several months sailed on October 20, on the *Empress of Russia*, for a short visit in Manila, Hongkong, Canton and South China before returning to America. Mr. Smith is a professor of Bryn Mawr College, Philadelphia.

The Great Western Smelting and Refining Co., of San Francisco, Seattle, Los Angeles, and Vancouver, is planning to establish their Far Eastern headquarters in Shanghai. The Far Eastern Department will be in charge of Roy P. Cole, who sailed for the Orient on September 19, and is expected in Shanghai in a short time.

Dr. J. B. Fearn has been appointed to the position of resident Medical Superintendent of the Shanghai General Hospital. Dr. Fearn has lately returned from France where he was Captain in the Royal Army Medical Corps assigned to the Chinese Labor Corps. He is the first American to be at the head of the Shanghai hospital.

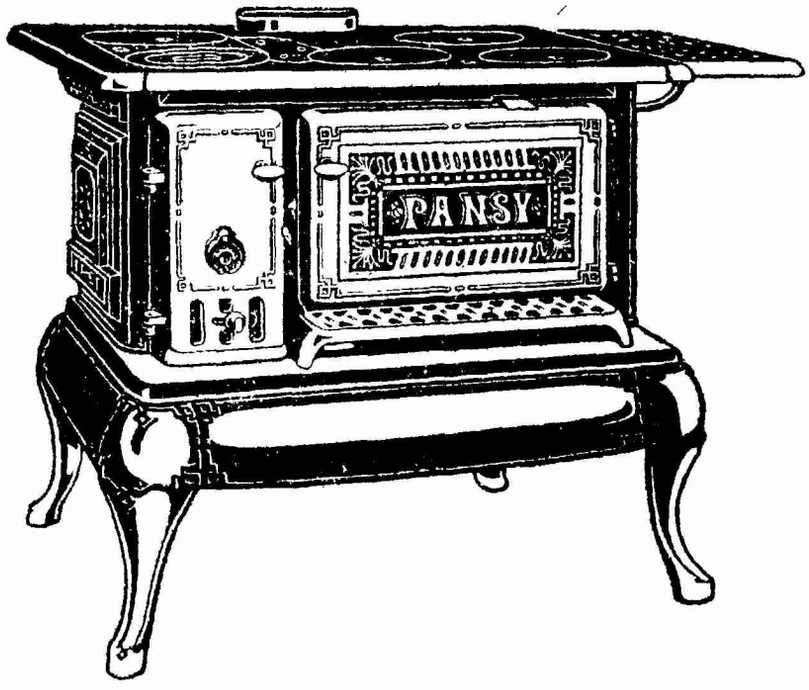
A meeting of the Robins Campaign Committee was held on Monday evening, October 20, at the home of G. A. Fitch, 50 Dixwell Road, Shanghai.

Stoves

Southard
Robertson Co's

"PANSY" Ranges

Fitted For Coal or Wood Fuel.
With or without Hot Water Reservoir.



$ 42 to $ 86

MUSTARD & CO.

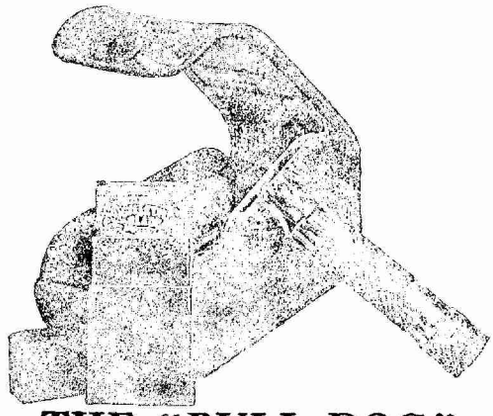
Sole Agents for China, Hongkong and Macao.

Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong, Canton, Hankow, Harbin.

10-361

MADE IN U. S. A.
Gillette
TRADE MARK
KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

THE GILLETTE IS THE ONLY SAFETY RAZOR THAT GIVES CONSTANT SHAVING SATISFACTION



THE "BULL DOG"

Heavy Stocky Handle

Send for free descriptive catalog to

DODGE AND SEYMOUR (China) LTD.

SHANGHAI

Name.....

Address.....

S. D. Gamble, of the University of California, who has just completed a survey of social, economic, religious and educational conditions in Peking gave a report.

Uncensored letters direct from Germany, the first received by the Shanghai American Post Office in five years, arrived on the *Empress of Russia* Monday, October 20, being routed from Hamburg by way of New York and Vancouver. The letters were placed on the general delivery due to the fact that most of the addresses were those of 1914 and few of the persons addressed had the same place of residence or business.

Articles of incorporation were filed this week in the United States Court for the establishment of the China International Corporation, with headquarters in Shanghai. The authorized capital stock is Tls. 150,000 and the principal stockholders are W. S. Fleming, George E. Sokolsky, and T. P. Hsi, who are also the directors of the company. The petition states the corporation will do a general importing and exporting business.

Dr. Eldon R. James, American Legal Adviser to the Government of Siam, is now in Paris, representing that government with the League of Nations. In a letter dated Aug. 31, he stated that he and Mrs. James expected to be in Paris for two months longer after which they will return to the Orient by the way of America. Dr. James who was Dean of the Law Department of the University of Missiouri visited in Shanghai last year on his way to Siam.

"Rebellion in India," "India a Graveyard," "The Political Future of India," and "Dr. Hardiker's Middle West (America) Trip," are the titles of pamphlets now being circulated in China in the interest of Indian independence. The circulars bear the imprint of the American typographical union thus showing their origin in the United States—but they are being mailed to individuals in China from some point in Japan.

The following editorial comment appeared in the *Manchuria Daily News* (official Japanese paper) for October 11: On the 5th inst. a new Sino-Anglo American society was founded in Whangpoo Road, Shanghai, under the style "the A. B. C. Association," as previously reported. The aim of this Association is said to inaugurate activity in the Yangtze Valley so as to crowd out the Japanese, if possible. It is said to have an immense capital at its command.

Among those who returned to Shanghai from America on the *Empress of Russia*, on Monday, October 20 were the following: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Dollar, of the Robert Dollar Co; Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Zankl, of the Chinese American Publishing Co; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Leonard, of the U. S. Rubber Co., accompanied by Miss N. Leonard; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Morris of the British-American Tobacco Co; Mr. and Mrs. W. R. McBain; E. C. Allen of the Walk-Over Shore Store; and F. G. Boulon, of Gaston, Williams, & Wigmore.

Are the Japanese Supplying Amunition to Mexico?

According to the San Francisco papers for September 11, officials of the U. S. Goverment have discovered that the Japanese secretly have been supplying the Mexicans, both Federal and Rebels alike, with rifles and amunition since 1912. In this period more than 200 citizens of the the United States have been killed in Mexico. According to the information which is said to have originated with a prominent American official in Japan, the Japanese Goverment has sanctioned the shipments of munitions to Mexico and that practically every Japanese ship bound for the United States carries small cargoes of munitions which are labeled as "machinery." The parcels are not landed at San Francisco or Seattle but are trans-shipped to other Japanese ships which touch at Mexican ports. In order to assist in bringing about peace among Mexico's contending factions the American Goverment has maintained a strict embargo of munitions from the United States to Mexico.

New American School Principal Had War Service in Europe

Ernest S. Dreher, who arrived in Shanghai this week to assume the duties of Principal of the Shanghai American School has just returned from interesting work in Europe as divisional superintendent of Y.M.C.A. educational work with the U. S. Army of Occupation at Coblen on the Rhine. Later he was stationed at Treves. Mr. Dreher's home is at Charleston, S. C., where has been superintendent of schools for 23 years. His brother, Dr. Julius D. Dreher is American Consul at Colon and another brother, William C. Dreher was for 18 years correspondent of the *Associated Press* in Berlin, Germany. He remained in Germany until

The Koster Company

71 Szechuen Road, Tel. Central—1122

SHANGHAI

Foreign Managers

for the

California Barrel Company

San Francisco, U.S.A.

Specialists in Barrels and Cooperage Equipment Oil Mill Equipment

Manila **Soerabaya**

America broke off relations with that country and returned to America with Ambassador Gerard. He is now Berlin correspondent for the *New York Tribune* and the *London Economist*. Prof. Dreher is accompaned by his wife and they are living temporarily at the home of Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Boynton, 213 North Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

In connection with his duties as principal of the American School of Shanghai, Mr. Dreher will also assist in the campaign to raise funds for the construction and endowment of an enlarged educational insitution for the children of Americans in China, which has been in progress for some time. The plan now under contemplation provides for the raising of approximately a half million dollars for the purchase of property in Shanghai and the construction of a modern school of intermediate and high school grade. It is understood that more than half of the required funds have been raised, the plan providing for three fourths of the money to be raised in America and the balance in China. The school is now located in temporary quarters on North Szechuen Road, Shanghai. The school has since its inception been under the management of the various American mission boards, but last year the Board of Managers was reorganized to provide for half control by representatives from the American business community in Shanghai.

The American and Japanese Navies

The relative strength of the American and Japanese Navies is shown by the following figures:

	U. S.	Japan.
Battleships completed	40	13
Battleships authorized	12	4
Cruisers of all classes	31	29
Cruisers authorized	16	44
Destroyers completed	165	69
Destroyers authorized	178	78
Submarines completed	108	21
Submarines authorized	75	86
Auxiliaries and small craft completed	102	...
Auxiliaries and small craft authorized	180	10

Of the American vessels authorized by the 1916 program, some of which were held over by the war, there have been completed nineteen war vessels of the dreadnaught type. There are ten dreadnaughts and six battle cruisers on the way at the present time and twenty-three ways capable of building battleships are occupied at this time.

Naval officials estimate that most of the ships authorized in the 1916 program will have been completed by next year and all of them by the summer of 1921. This will give the United States forty-one first class dreadnaughts, twenty-one battleships of the second class, six battle cruisers, ten scout cruisers, 400 destroyers, and 181 submarines, nine of the latter being fleet submarines and the remainder intended for coast defense.

The first of the new battle cruisers, a composite of the heavily armored dreadnaught and the speedier battle cruiser of the old type, is now on the way. These vessels will have a speed of thirty-three and one-half

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

AMERICAN STEAMERS

Trans-Pacific Service

San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe—Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"

These steamers are equipped with the most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two bed staterooms only. NO UPPER BERTHS. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

EAST INDIA SERVICE

San Francisco—Honolulu—Manila—Saigon—Singapore—Calcutta—Colombo

"COLUSA" "SANTA CRUZ"

PANAMA SERVICE

San Francisco—Mexico—Central America—Panama

Safety and comfort of passengers always our first consideration.

For information regarding passage or freight apply to company's agents at San Francisco, Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong, Singapore, Calcutta or Colombo.

1—B Nanking Road
Palace Hotel Building

SHANGHAI

Telephone—Central 5056
Cable Address "Selano"

knots and will carry much heavier armor than their predecessors, as well as great speed.

It was in destroyer production that the United States made its greatest strides during the war. In 1914 there were only fifty destroyers in the American fleets. By 1921 the United States will be about 100 behind Great Britain, which will have approximately 500 destroyers, with those now building.

Chairman Thomas S. Butler of the house commitee on naval affairs strongly favors making the new merchant marine a reserve for the navy, continuing its civilian administrative organization, but requiring all officers and enlisted men to take a short period of naval training yearly, so that they will be available in an emergency.

Under this plan the merchant marine would normally be operated by the shipping board or such other organizations as might fall heir to its functions and would become part of the navy only in time of war. This question will have to be determined by congress in connection with the future of the merchant marine.—*From the Washington Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.*

Far East Attracting Attention of U. S.

The Far East is attracting the attention of business men of the United States and they are making every effort to trade intelligently with the Orient, J. Harold Dollar, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, declared upon his return from America this week. Investigators in all lines of business are being sent to the Far East as fast as transportation is available, Mr. Dollar said.

Mr. Dollar also stated that the American School campaign in the United States has been successful and that if Shanghai is able to raise its quota there will be no question about the aid from America.

As Vice-president of the Robert Dollar Company, Mr. Dollar announced the plans of the company in Shanghai, which include a seven story office building on Canton Road, adjoining the Union Building, of steel, concrete and granite, the building of a two story godown of reinforced concrete, another of one story steel construction, and an increase wharfage of 450 feet at Pootung, making a modern freight terminal.

An increased number of ships will be operated by the Robert Dollar Company between the United States and the Far East, Mr. Dollar asserted, including two steamers from Singapore to New York including Far Eastern ports, four steamers from San Francisco to Manila, via Shanghai, and the construction of four 14,000 ton steamers, carrying at least 125 passengers, which will be operated between Vancouver, Seattle, Japan, China, and the Philippines.

Correspondence

Literary Revolution and the Ideal for Humanity

EDITOR, MILLARD'S REVIEW:

Your correspondent E. L. Piso of Nanking in the Review for September 20, says: "Against Mr. Ku Hung-ming's 'concentrated conservatism,' 'with hands raised to Heaven, *all the world* cries No!" The Chinese returned students who say, "We are China," are after all very modest compared with your cor-

洋行 AMERICAN TRADING Co. 茂生

Head Office: 25 Broad Street, New York

Japan Branches
Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe

Shanghai Office: 53 Szechuen Road
General Cable Address: Amtraco

China Branches
Peking, Tientsin, Hankow

GENERAL IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS, ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

Special Facilities for Handling Mill and Plant Supplies, Chemicals and Match Making Supplies, Factory Supplies, Iron and Steel Products and Railway Supplies.

SUNDRY LINES

EDW. R. LADEW CO.—Leather Belting
SCOTT & BOWNE—Scott's Emulsion
H. K. MULFORD & CO.—Drugs and Medicines
GEO. H. MORRILL CO.—Printing Inks, Carbon Black
NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.—Store and Office Systems
AMERICAN STERILIZER CO.—Sterilisers & Disinfectors
MACEY & Co.—Steel Office Equipment
CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CO.—Paints, Varnishes, Enamels
D. MOORE & CO.—Hot Blast Stoves
NICHOLAS POWER CO.—Motion Picture Projectors
SUNSET SOAP DYE CO.—Household Dyes
DAVIS & GECK—Surgical Ligatures and Sutures
MOW SUNG BRAND—Specialties

WHITE FROST REFRIGERATOR CO.—Household Refrtgerators
EXCELSIOR MOTORCYCLE CO.—Motorcycles and Side Cars
RECTOR CHEMICAL CO.—'Procaine," a local anaesthetic
THOMAS A. EDISON, INC.—"Ediphone," Office Dictating Machine.

BUILDING MATERIALS

TRUSCON STEEL CO.
Reinforcing Steel
Pressed Steel
Steel Lath
Steel Sash

TRUSCON LABORATORIES
Water Proofing Paste
Masonry Paints
Steel Paints

BEAVER COMPANIES
Beaver Board
Black Board
Green Board

WEATHERPROOF COMPO BRAND ROOFING (SWASTIKA LABEL)

MACHINERY, MINING, ELECTRICAL, GENERAL

ALLIS CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO., BULLOCK ELECTRIC CO.—Flour Mills, Saw Mills, Cement, Rock Crushing, Mining and Creosote Wood Preserving Machinery, Power and Pumping Plants, Hydraulic Turbines and Centrifugal Pumps, Electric Generators and Transformers.

BROWN PORTABLE ELEVATOR CO.—"Ton-a-Minute" Pilers, Elevators and Conveyors for Bagged or Boxed Material. From Ship or Lighter to Piles in the Godown.

ENGELBURG HULLER CO.—Rice Machinery.

ERIE CITY IRON WORKS—Steam Engines, "Lentz" Poppet Valve Engines, Fire Tube, Vertical and Horizontal Watertube Boilers and Feed Water Heaters.

INGERSOLL RAND CO.—Rock Drills, Air Compressors, Air-lift Systems for Water Supply, "Calyx" Diamondless Core Drills, Riverting Hammers, Chippers, and other Air Tools, Centrifugal Pumps, Turbo Blowers and Beyer Barometric Condensers.

JEWELL EXPORT FILTER CO.—Open Type "Rapid" Filtration Plants for Cities and Industries Requiring Pure Clear Water, Pressure Filters for Industrial Purposes and Swimming Pools.

KERR TURBING CO.—Steam Turbines.

OTIS ELEVATOR CO.—Elevators and Lifts.

RAMAPO IRON WORKS.—Railway Switches and Frogs, Switch Stands, etc.

STROMBERG CARLSON TELEPHONE MANUFACTURING CO.—Telephones for all purposes.

B. F. STURTEVANT CO.—Exhaust and Ventilating Fans, Blowers, Air Washers, Economizers, etc.

UNITED CIGARETTE MACHINE CO.—"Improved Bonsack," "U. K" and "Universal" Cigarette Machines.

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO.—Shoe Making Machinery and Shoe Supplies, Eyelets, Thread and Shoe Nails of all kinds,

WOLVERINE MOTOR WORKS.—Kerosene Marine Motors, 5 H. P. to 200 H. P.

YORK MANUFACTURING CO.—Ice and Refrigerating Machinery.

PAPER MILLS—Complete Modern Plants and Details of all kinds.

Let us do your PAINTING

Estimates Cheerfully furnished,

on all classes of Exterior and Interior Decorating.

Just phone C. 108 and our Foreign Painter will call and give you our best prices.

Fearon Daniel & Co. Inc.

SOLE AGENTS

Office 18-B Kiangse Road

Telephone: C-108.

respondent who here, as you see, says "I am all the world."

I am not able here to argue with your correspondents on civilization. Civilization, as Mr. Ku somewhere in his books says, is not only a big word but a very big thing. As for Mr. Hu himself I do not think that he will again come out of his "cave" to argue with people whose argument consists in raising their hands to Heaven. Indeed after reading Mr. Ku's essay and the answers which it has called forth in your Review I begin now to understand what is said in the Bible about pearls and swine.

I therefore write this only to say that I agree with almost all that Mr. Ku says, especially that the real Chinaman is an asset of civilization and if anything is needed to prove that Mr. Ku is right this little item of news taken from *The Peking Leader* of September 28th, I think, will prove it: "Arrangements have been made, it is reported, to import an additional 250,000 Chinese labourers to help in the reconstruction work in France." Call these 250,000 "voiceless inarticulate" real Chinaman "dumb, driven cattle" if you like, but they are doing *reconstruction* work and civilization means construction and not destruction.

Imagine now if an additional 250,000 American missionaries were imported into Korea, what a job the poor Japanese policemen would have to keep peace and order in that country! Why, the eventual result of the importation of such an asset of American civilization into Korea, would be war between America and Japan, which means destruction, not construction. In other words, millions of human lives would again have to be sacrificed for the "Ideal of Humanity!"

In short, look at the work of construction done by foreigners in China. Christian missionaries preaching Peace and the Kingdom of Heaven first brought upon us the *Tai-ping* Rebellion, and now Apostles of Liberty, Reform and Progress have brought upon us revolution, republic, politicians, militatists, a huge "dead-broke" China. That sums up, on the whole, the great work of construction done by foreigners in China.

Finally take Shanghai, the "model" settlement. For the three or four thousand foreigners living in Shanghai, a social Welfare Association has been found necessary, whereas for the 250,000 real Chinaman in France, one does not hear that such an association has been found necessary. In fact it was the fine construction or *reconstruction work* going on among foreigners living in China which once made a missionary lady in Shanghai, Mrs. Mary Fitch, ask the question. "Who are the devils—Chinese or foreigners?"

Your correspondent says, "Eight millions of lives recently sacrificed in Europe pledge that it shall not continue to be so." Quite so. Now listen not to Mr. Ku Hung-ming, a man as we all know, living in his Antedeluvian Chinese "cave," but to John Ruskin, an up-to-date, acknowledged great scholar, thinker, and writer in England. Ruskin says, "The first reason for all war and for the necessity of national defences in Europe to-day, is that *the majority of persons, high and low* in all Europeon countries are *thieves* and, in their hearts, greedy of their neighbour's goods, land and fame." Indeed when after all that has taken place in Europe for the last five years, I see foreigners still

try to sneer at us Chinese and our civilization, whilst raising their hands to Heaven to magnify the superiority of themselves and their "Ideal for Humanity," I always think not so much of the Pharisee as of the *impenitent thief* in the Bible

A TRUE-BORN CHINAMAN.

Peking, October, 1 1919.

Changing Styles of Chinese Women's Dress

During the past twenty years in China there have been about thirteen kinds of styles of Chinese women's dress. The chief difference in the style is in the sort of border used on the garment and the method used in making it. That is, the styles are classified according to the kind of border on the dress. About sixteen years ago the dresses were trimmed with a very wide border of about six inches and the material used was chiefly black silk. At this time the dress was very large and long, with big sleeves and a low collar. The buttons used were long and simple. Five years later sleeveless jackets were used with a narrow colored silk border. The cloth used in the trousers of the Chinese women's dress is usually not the same color of material. Dark blue silk is used extensively for the trousers and a lighter shade for the coat, which about fifteen years ago was the most stylish. About nine years ago the style of the border was changed into three lines and the buttons used on the coat were looped cords into a round design. Seven years ago the border was like the middle part of the Dragon bones and curved designs were used. From this time on the designs of the border have become fancier and designed on narrower lines. Some new styles of dresses have, of course, been introduced by the returned students and these styles are neither foreign or Chinese and the combination looks a bit queer and out of place.

The most fashionable style of to-day is a whole suit of bright colored silk embroidered all around the edges with beautiful flowers or vines. In winter white soft fur (like ermine) will be sewed around the edge of the upper dress and the skirt. It looks very soft and lovely. In summer low necks are worn. The opening may be either square or round. It is very cool and good looking.—*China Bureau of Information.*

American Woman's Club Notes

The first of the series of bridge parties to be given by the American Woman's Club at the Columbia Club, 50 Route Doumer, will be given on Monday afternoon, October 27. Tea will be served at 3.30 and the games will start at 4.15 p. m. The proceeds from the four bridge afternoons will go towards permanent equipment for the club.

* * *

The following is a list of those recently elected to membership in the American Woman's Club: Mrs. Wm. Tait, Mrs. J. R. Ross, Mrs. Wallace Larson, Mrs. W. F. Beman, Mrs. Elizabeth Dadisman, Mrs. Rodney Herrick, Mrs. W. Sharp Bardason, Mrs. C. T. Linn, Mrs. J. W. Miller, Mrs. E. Madsen, Mrs. Julius Rosenfield, Mrs. E. H. Staber, Mrs. Emery Rider, Miss Mary Gold, Miss Mary Lowrie, Miss Laura Wells, Miss Mildred Watkins, Miss Frances Taylor and Miss Katherine Hand.

More than twenty American women availed themselves of the opportunity of visiting the collection of old bronzes at Siccawei, on Saturday afternoon, October 20. The sight seeing tour was in connection with the members of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club, who are planning to conduct many excursions in regard to their work on the study of China. Father Beck of Siccawei conducted the party, giving the periods and merits of the various pieces. A sacrificial vessel 4,000 years old being his choicest treasure.

* * *

The initial meeting of the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club was held on October 16, beginning the year's study upon Chinese art. Mrs. H. A. Wilbur, Vice-chairman of the Department presided over the meeting in the absence of Mrs. Lobingier. The most extensive program has been mapped out for the study of China during the year and the subject will be treated under four heads. 1.—Physical features of China. 2.—Intellectual features. 3.—Spiritual features. 4.—The Chinese people. The program given at the meeting was in charge of Mrs. F. J. White. Mrs. Mabee gave an interesting sketch of Fenellosa, whose work will be the basis of study.

* * *

A large number of members of the American Woman's Club and their guests were present at an "at home" given to Thomas Sammons, U.S. Consul-General here on Tuesday afternoon, October 21 from 5 to 7 p. m. at the Carlton Cafe. Consul-General Sammons is leaving shortly for Melbourne. Tea was served after which a program was given consisting of vocal solos by Miss Mary McConnell, and Allen G. Loehr, and a reading by A. Q. Adamson. Mrs. W. H. Lunt, president of the club presided. Mr. Sammons made a few remarks thanking the American Woman's Club for kindness shown in the behalf of Mrs. Sammons and himself during their stay in China. Music was furnished by the Carlton orchestra for dancing from 6 to 7 p.m. The tea hostesses for the afternoon were: Mrs. C. P. Holcomb, Chairman of the Social Committee, Mrs. F. B. Hudson, Mrs. W. L. Johnstone, Mrs. A. N. Lethin, Mrs. G. C. Coleman, Mrs. J. Macbeth, Mrs. J. K. Corkery, Mrs. A. L. Blechynden, Mrs. R. I. Clapp, Mrs. N. E. Lurton, Mrs. J. T. Hammond, and Mrs. E. C. Stocker.

Women and Events

A daughter, Elizabeth, was born to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Vanderbeek, of Nanyang College, on October 22.

A *The Dansant* will be held at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer, Shanghai, on Sunday afternoon, October 26, from 5 to 8 p.m. Music will be furnished by Kerry's orchestra.

Mrs. J. B. Sawyer, departed for Peking on a short trip on Saturday, October 18. Mr. Sawyer, Immigration Vice-Consul of the U. S. Consulate here is at present in Peking where Mrs. Sawyer will join him.

Mrs. Elizabeth Merriwether Gilmer, known as "Dorothy Dix" recently arrived in Japan an the s. s. *Columbia*. Mrs. Gilmer has written articles on "Dorothy Dix Talks" and is the author of "Mirandy," and "Hearts a la Mode."

Grand Hotel Kalee

Cable address, "Kalee," Shanghai.
Telephone Central 666

The only American Hotel in China.

Under French Management

130 Rooms, each with private bath

Best Cuisine in Town

Commodious lounge, reception rooms, etc.

WHEN IN SHANGHAI STOP AT THE

Grand Hotel Kalee

Centrally Located
at Kiangse and Kiukiang Roads
SHANGHAI

Miss Ilene Polhamis of Los Angeles, Calif., has recently arrived in China to be a member of the faculty of the Hangchow College, Hangchow. Miss Polhamis is a graduate of Occident College in California. She was visiting in Shanghai last week.

Announcements have been received of the marriage of Lester Llewellyn Schnare and Miss Margaret Kloss on September 27, at Tyrone, Pennsylvania. Miss Kloss was a former teacher of the Shanghai American school in Shanghai and Mr. Schnare was in consular service in China and Japan.

A large number of members of the Rotarian Club and their wives were present on "ladies day" on Thursday, October 23, for tiffin at the Cafe Parisien, Shanghai. Dr. J. Petit presided. A brief address was given by Dr. O'Hara. During tiffin music was furnished by Kerry's orchestra for dancing.

The marriage took place on Saturday, October 18th, of August Rendano, accountant of the Asia Banking Corporation and Miss Thelma Brown-Cooke, at the Union Church, Shanghai. The Rev. Darroch performed the ceremony. Miss Brown-Cooke recently arrived in Shanghai from San Francisco accompanied by her mother.

The marriage will take place on November 1st, of Herman J. Schoenfeld, assistant resident engineer of the Building Department, American Trading Co. Shanghai, and Helen Sturtevant, at the home of Dr. J. B. Fearn, 30 Route Pichon, at 11:30 a.m. Miss Sturtevant has been in Shanghai for the past six months as a nurse in Dr. Fearn's sanitorium. Mr. Schoenfeld came to Shanghai about eight months ago and has since been connected with the American Trading Company here.

10-368

Far Eastern Press Opinion

As They See It In London.

From the "London & China Express"

A member of the Chinese Peace Delegation, in the course of a recent interview with a press representative, said that China, by her participation in the war against Germany, had won nothing but the privilege of sending her delegates to Paris to sign a Treaty which stipulated that Japan should take the place of Germany in China. Naturally such a privilege did not commend itself to the Chinese nation. Moreover, the decision of the Conference did not transfer any rights of Germany to Japan, but the rights of a weaker Ally to a stronger Ally; for by accepting China's abrogation of Germany's rights the Allies recognised that the former Germany rights had automatically lapsed. China was thereby made worse off than ever; for, although Japan may be just as ambitious as Germany, after all, Germany was far away, and could not take full advantage of her privileges in Shantung to do harm, while Japan is near by and is already in possession of Dalny, Port Arthur and Korea. If Japan is permitted to retain these rights in Shantung she will soon be able to render Peking impotent. China's very existence as a nation will be immediately threatened. Any clear observer of the situation in the Far East can easily see this. The Chinese people realised the danger and the opposition to the Peace Treaty, therefore was so strong that the Chinese Delegates could not possibly sign it.

Discussing recent events in Korea and the part played by Japan in that country in a long article contributed to *The East and the West*. Bishop Trollope remarks that only a churl would deny that the last decade has witnessed a great improvement in the means of communication in Korea, or that life and property are, on the whole, much safer than of yore. Indeed, the administration of Korea is a monument of that bureaucratic "efficiency" which is the joy of the Japanese mind, but which is apt to be something of a nightmare to the average Anglo-Saxon, who finds it, therefore, somewhat difficult to estimate all this at what is possibly its true value and who is moreover, haunted by an uncomfortable suspicion that an equally good case might be made out for the German administration of Alsace-Lorraine or the Province of Posen. That there is this other side to the question is patent from the fact that, in March of this year, after nearly nine years of the new *regime*, practically the whole population of Korea broke out into open revolt against a system of government which its supporters would probably describe as a beneficent despotism, but which the Koreans plainly regard as an intolerable tyranny. Probably says the Bishop, only the hotter heads among the Koreans really expected to get their claim for independence considered by the Paris Conference, while the more sober spirits were content to hope that their protest might lead to the softening of some of the harsher aspects of the administration and to the introduction of a little sympathy and considerateness into its methods. In any case it looks as though Japan has got an Ireland on its hands—only it is an Ireland of nearly twenty million souls, and an Ireland without an Ulster.

International Banking Corporation

HEAD OFFICE: National City Bank Building, 55 Wall Street, New York

Capital and Surplus U.S. $6,500,000 **Undivided Profits U.S. $2,563,000.00**

H. T. S. GREEN, *President & General Manager*

LONDON OFFICE: 36 Bishopsgate, E.C. SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 232 Montgomery Street.

EASTERN BRANCHES:

CHINA: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton
JAPAN: Yokohama, Kobe
PHILIPPINES: Manila, Cebu
INDIA: Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS: Singapore
DUTCH EAST INDIES: Batavia, Soerabaya

WEST INDIAN AND CENTRAL AMERICAN BRANCHES:

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA: Panama, Colon
REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA: Medellin
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahia, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R. Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo, Valparaiso, Vladivostock.

Chinese merchants and individual Chinese depositors are afforded every modern banking service at lowest rates.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

Canton Department Stores Throw Out Japanese Goods.

From the Canton News (Chinese)

The Student Union has come off from their skirmish with the three department stores realizing "discretion is the better part of valour" have now yielded to the inevitable. In a petition they affirm their willingness to have their goods examined by a joint committee of merchants and students. All objectionable goods will be properly boxed, sealed and stored away. The said stores also make a solemn declaration avowing their refusal to deal in inferior goods until the ban is lifted. Every point at issue has been conceded by the department stores. It is a complete victory for the students. Other merchants who have been rather lazy in their attitude will now take warning. Public opinion and public support strengthened the cause of the students, so without using violent or illegal means, they have accomplished their purpose.

Industrial Reform and Education in China

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

It is encouraging to note, in the midst of political strife, that some people are directing their minds to industrial development and educational reform. Canton is trying to establish a South-western University, and to open a big translation bureau in Shanghai. General Li Yuan-hung is reported to be preparing to open a Wu Han University. A politician may use his time and energy for political purposes while an active politician, but once he retires from the active field he should devote his time and energy to benefitting the general public. One who cares for nothing except political power is called a Boss in America. They are absolutely useless to society in general and to politics in particular; China has too many bosses. If we would devote our energy to education we will be doing something really good.

"Emancipation" of Korea and China

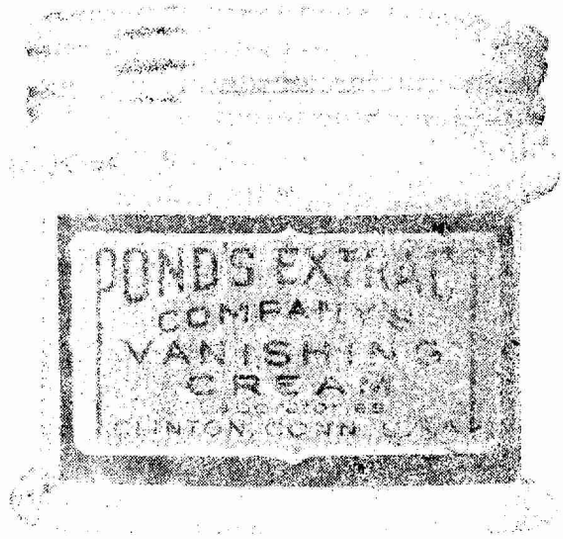
From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

A copy of "Emancipation" is received from Japan in which an article is devoted to the emancipation of the black race. The author says that before the liberation of the black slaves the white people thought a black man could not be made wise, and was, therefore, not worthy of education. Given a chance the black man has proved himself to be the equal of the white man in intelligence. If the black negro can accomplish such, how much more can the Chinese? A Korean friend tells me that in Korea they are doing two things: One is to stir up the spirit of the Koreans by means of publications; another is to gather together young men who are willing to sacrifice all and never to stop until the goal is reached. If the Koreans can do so much, we Chinese, can do much more. Nothing is impossible. Those who allow themselves to be discouraged are those who want to meet failure. Firmness of purpose and resolve will overcome everything. Nothing is too difficult to accomplish. Don't let us be behind the negro or the Korean.

Money, Chinese Militarism and Japan

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

The North is doing everything possible to borrow money. If money were to be had and the Militarists could be pleased thereby, the North is willing even to destroy the nation by agreeing to any terms. Japan is asked to lend twenty-four millions. The Consortium does not approve the loan but the Tokio Cabinet promptly has sanctioned it. A monthly payment of four millions will be paid to Peking. A certain Japanese dockyard has lent Peking $500,000. From a British concern £800,000 sterling is now borrowed for the alleged purpose of purchasing flying machines.



No Toilet Table Is Complete

that does not carry

POND EXTRACT CO.'S

Vanishing Cream

WHENEVER you want your skin to look its lovliest—when you want it to gleam and radiate good health make your finishing touch an application of

POND'S VANISHING CREAM.

IT softens any roughened places, it refines the texture and keeps the skin feeling cool and fresh instead of dry and tight.

DODGE AND SEYMOUR, (CHINA) LTD.
SHANGHAI

Gentlemen:

Please send full information regarding **POND'S VANISHING CREAM** *to*

Name.....

Street.....

City.....

Every cent is spent for so-called "military purposes." We all know that the only salvation is to break up the Militarist gang, as the militarists must depend on money. Something must be done to stop Peking borrowing from foreigners.

China Desires U. S. Troops Remain in Siberia

From the "Sin Wan Pao" (Chinese)

It is said that the United States is going to withdraw the American troops from Siberia. This is an important move. The original purpose of sending an Allied expedition to Siberia was to check German intrigue, but the result has been the opposite. Germany has not been able to do anything in that direction. It is Japan which has been able to take advantage of it to do mischief. In league with Chinese Militarists she has concluded the military pact with China under the pretext of which she has been working with an eye on Mongolia and Manchuria. Utilising Semenoff who is induced to give trouble all the time Japan has found excuse to prolong the terms of the pact. The Powers must be surprised to learn that the expedition has added new trouble instead of preventing it in the North-west. Japan has been troublesome, it is true, but the withdrawal of American troops will enable her further to carry on her exploits without restriction.

The Consortium and Japan

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Chinese)

The dispute of the new Consortium is the result of the Japanese reservations regarding Manchuria and Mongolia. The Finance Commission of Peking decides to wait for replies from the Legations in London, Washington and Paris before making a decision as to how China will act. Why not wait for the reply of the Chinese Minister in Tokio? The Mongolian reservations are proposed by Japan. If Peking opposed the Japanese proposal the reply of the Chinese Minister to Tokio should eagerly be waited for. The attitude of Peking is total indifference to the attitude of Tokio. Who would not suspect that Peking has long ago secretly given away the rights in Manchuria and Mongolia to Japan.

Commission to Unify Chinese Railway Engineering and Mechanics

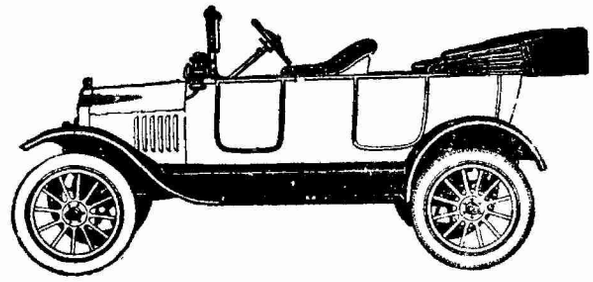
BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG.

ADVISERS from America, Great Britain, France and Japan have recently been engaged by the Chinese Government to assist in the unification and standarization of locomotives, cars, signals, tracks, bridges, sleepers, masonry works and the like of its railways. They will arrive in Peking before the end of the year, and a preliminary conference for the consideration of this important question may be held in December. Their term of engagement is for one year. During their stay in China, they will devote their entire time to the most difficult but needed undertaking.

Encouraged by the success attained in the bold attempt to unify railway statistics and accounts, the

Ford

ANOTHER SMALL SHIPMENT OF FORD TOURING CARS ?



Another small shipment of Ford Touring Cars will shortly arrive in Shanghai, but owing to the large demand, they will all soon be sold out.

It is important that orders for these cars should be placed at once, otherwise you may be delayed in obtaining your car.

The approach of colder weather with rainy and disagreeable days, makes it quite necessary to own a motor car—a FORD TOURING CAR.

If you will check up your monthly expense for taxicabs, ricksha hire and tramcar fares, you will find that a FORD will save you money—and then there is the satisfaction of being able to go anywhere you desire—quickly—efficiently—economically.

Tls. 800

Write for free descriptive and illustrated booklet,

SOLE AGENTS

DODGE & SEYMOUR (CHINA), LIMITED

Telephone, Central—322 89-91 Rue Montauban, SHANGHAI

10-371

Ministry of Communications two years ago sought to standardize railway engineering and mechanics. In consequence the Commission on Railway Technics was formed in January of 1918. It is hoped by the Chinese communication authorities that within the period of one year this Commission, with the assistance of these foreign advisers which they believe will be rendered in a disinterested and broad-minded spirit will be able to complete the programme now mapped out and thus lay the foundation for the unification of the Chinese railways in a more practical sense.

The Commission on Railway Technics is similar to the Railway Engineering Association in the United States, or the Board of Trade in England as far as railway interests are concerned, the International Engineering Congress in France or the Railway Board in Japan. Its importance to the future development of railways in this country cannot be slightly estimated. Its success will however depend largely upon the willingness of foreign interests in the Chinese railways to cooperate in this reform.

Advantages from the standardization of railway engineering and mechanics will be great and numerous. One of them will be the efficiency of transportation consequent upon the unobstructed circulation of the rolling stock on all the Chinese government railways and the relative reduction of spare cars and wagons. Another advantage will be convenience afforded to the traveling public through the revision and unification of passenger and goods traffic which are now on diverse systems peculiar to each line. The third advantage will be the economizing of running expenses and the maintenance of equipment due to the standardization of materials. Other advantages will include the facilities for the interchange of railway materials and railway employees who have been trained for special works, and the accelerating of the speed of trains to the great convenience of long distance passengers.

The Commission since its organization has been collecting information from the railways both in China and foreign countries on the standardization of railway components whereby these enumerated advantages can be secured. Information so collected, and written views of the civil and chief engineers, the locomotive superintendents and the traffic managers of the various Chinese railways which have already been received by the Ministry will be placed before the preliminary and formal conferences to be called by the Commission for comparison and for supplying the basis of discussion. Upon the close of their sittings, the conferences will make a series of recommendations to the head of the Ministry for his approval. The railway specifications as recommended will be officially promulgated and all the railways in existence, under construction and to be constructed, will be required to observe them. The Commission will see to it that there is no violation of the standardized specifications.

The Commission is divided into four sections, namely, General, Civil Engineering, Mechanics and Traffic. The General Section deals with the qualifications of railway engineers, their promotions and their pay schedule. The Civil Engineering Section takes charge of the standardization of bridges, railway tracks, roadbeds, tunnels, sleepers, concrete and masonry works. The Mechanic Section considers such questions as the standardization of locomotives and their spare parts, the unification of the rolling stock and the fixing of the quality of materials to be used for construction work. Traffic Section concerns itself with the movement of trains and the standardization of signals and signal appliances.

Dr. Jime Tien-yu, a great railway builder of China, who died eight months ago, was the first Chairman of the Commission. His successor is M. H. Sun, Chief Technical Expert of the Ministry of Communications who has more than twenty years of experience in railway construction in China. Yu Jen-feng, Co-director and concurrently Chief Engineer of the Tientsin Pukow Railway, is the Vice-chairman of the Commission, with Thomas Sze as its General Secretary. The members of the Commission include N. Q. Hua, who is in charge of the Civil Engineering Section; C. S. Liu, in charge of the Traffic Section; E. F. Wei, in charge of the Mechanic Section; and T. Chang, in charge of the General Section. Y. C. Whang was former Chief of the Traffic Section and gave up the charge of it upon his appointment to the office of Chief of the Traffic Department. Other members are the chief engineers, locomotive superintendents and traffic managers of the various railways in the country. These are called non-residential members inasmuch as they do not give their whole time to the work and will only attend conferences when they are held in Peking.

The nationalization of the Chinese railways in 1911 offered an opportunity for the organization of such a commission, and the undertaking of the reform. The Japanese railway nationalization in 1906 resulted in the standardization of railway specifications, the adjustment of differences that had existed in the types of the rolling stock and various railway materials, the systematizing of train operations on all the main and branch lines, the unification of passenger and goods traffic and the general simplification of transactions, thereby increasing the efficiency of railway service and simultaneously producing more revenue for the government. But why is it that China did not carry out this necessary reform then? The answer is found in the peculiar conditions under which the Chinese railways have been constructed.

There are altogether fifteen lines running in China which compose the system of the Government railways. Of these, only one line, namely, the Peking Kalgan, was constructed by the Chinese and run by the Chinese, whereas the funds for the construction and equipment of the other railways were borrowed from foreign bankers. As a result, each lending country, as is explained in the Statistics of Government Railways for 1917, "has impressed a certain individuality upon the railway equipment manufactured within its borders. Under the terms of the various loan agreements in China, orders for equipment were placed usually with the factories in the nation of the loaning financiers. In the absence of contrary specifications, the current standards were naturally followed, and the several national types have thus been introduced into China."

As most of the railways were constructed with funds from Europe, the Continental design of locomotive is predominant in China. The Peking Mukden Railway uses the locomotives of the Mogol type. On account of the war it has recently purchased some Baldwin engines. The northern section of the Tientsin Pukow Railway uses locomotives from Germany bought through the Diederichsen Company whilst the southern section uses locomotives of the English make built by

the North British Locomotive Works. French engines are drawing trains on the Peking-Hankow Railway. American engines are found on the Peking-Kalgan Railway which buys locomotives from the best market irrespective of its make.

According to the statistics published by the Ministry of Communcations in 1915, of a total of 6,600 kilometers or about 4,000 miles of railways, the three principal trunk lines approximately constitute sixty-two per cent. One of these three lines is under English, one under Belgian and French, and one under Belgian and French, and one under combined English and German influence. Out of a total of 638 locomotives in service on all lines at that time, according to Charles Denby, Special Assistant to the American Department of State, only 15½ per cent were of American design and manufacture, and on the English, Belgian and French lines which at that time operated 365 locomotives or approximately 60 per cent of the total, only eight were of American design and manufacture.

There is an equal variety of signals used on the Chinese railways. The different lines have different forms of signals. Even on the lines built with money from one foreign country the signals also vary. Take the Peking-Mukden and the Shanghai-Nanking Railways for illustration. They were constructed with money supplied by England, and are being operated by British engineers with Chinese assistants. The Peking Mukden line has adopted the signals used in Australia, because Mr. Fuller, who has been its traffic manager for more than twenty years, received his railway training in Australia. The signals used on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway are of the Indian type, because Mr. Pope, its former manager, was trained up as a railway man in India. It is easy to foresee what a confusion will result when it is found necessary to transfer the signal men on the Peking-Mukden line to the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Disadvantages from the lack of uniformity of materials for construction work are likewise apparent. The floods in 1917 resulted in the destruction of over twenty bridges, three hundred washouts and the demolition of miles of the rail on the Peking-Hankow line. Being unable to get materials for making repairs in China, the railway administration had to place orders with an American and an English firm for them. It took more then one year for the ordered materials to be shipped to China. In the meantime the floods recurred and caused more damages to the railway property and again interrupted traffic. If the railway materials and equipment had been standardized, the Peking-Hankow Railway could make necessary repairs in a short time by borrowing what is needed in connection with such repairs from the other lines.

Having been acquainted with these and other disadvantages resultant from the present haphazard way of supplying railway equipment and materials which are injurious to foreign investors and the Chinese equally, representatives in China of the foreign syndicates financing the Chinese railways are believed to see the need for the existence of the Commission on Railway Technics to remedy the defects, and seeing it, to be willing to co-operate in all sincerity, as they have co-operated in the unification of railway statistics and accounts of late.

Chinese - American Company

General-Importers and Exporters

Shanghai—Hankow—Peking—Kobe—Boston—New York.

Cable Address—Chiam—all codes

REPRESENTATIVES IN CHINA FOR

American Rolling Mill Company

MANUFACTURERS OF

Armco Iron Galvanized Sheets
Armco Iron Black Sheets
Armco Iron Enamelling Sheets
Armco Iron Polished Sheets
Armco Iron Blue Annealed Sheets
Armco Iron Tank Plates

California Corrugated Culvert Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Armco Iron Road Culverts
Armco Iron Flumes
Armco Iron Signs
Armco Iron Tanks & Bins

The progress in the introduction of modern methods for the operation of the railways in China is by no means slow. Less than a quarter of a century ago, the Chinese were not acquainted with the convenience afforded by railways but to-day the Chinese railways are being run efficiently and profitably. That the unification of railway statistics and accounts should have been quickly followed by the attempt to unify railway technics indicates the speed of progress. Both Vice-Minister Y. C. Tseng and Y. C. Whang, Chief of the Traffic Department, have made a good selection of men like C. S. Liu, E. F. Wei, M. H. Sun and Whang Pao-nan, all of whom are Western educated, to help them in undertaking this much needed reform.

Peking, October 12, 1919.

Camphor Situation in China

THE Camphor tree (Cinnamomum camphora) is a native tree of China, Japan and Formosa. It is a magnificent tree, very much venerated by the Chinese. In China its natural range includes practically all the territory south of the Yangtze. It occurs also in Hupeh and Szechuen.

Camphor wood is becoming more and more scarce, especially in Fukien where the trees have been ruthlessly cut for the production of camphor. Throughout the accessible places of the provinces of Fukien and Kwangtung, camphor trees of commercial size are found only in sacred spots, where the "*fungshui*" ideas dominate, and in inaccessible places. Inferior woods treated with camphor oil are made into imitation camphor wood chests, but such chests lose their protective power against insects because the oil evaporates.

Some fifteen or more years ago, Fukien no doubt possessed far more camphor trees than Formosa, but to-day the camphor industry in that province is almost at an end. Between the years 1903-1907, the whole of Fukien was overrun by Japanese or natives in Japanese employ. These people settled down in the country like a plague of locusts and bought up every decent-sized tree they came across. It was reported from Foochow that the quantity exported had suddenly increased unprecedently (from 264 cwt. in 1902 to 13,535 cwt. in 1906), but such was only the expiring flicker. The Japanese saw that it was only by rapidly destroying the industry in Fukien that they could do what they pleased with Formosan camphor and thus created a camphor monopoly for themselves. It is said that the world supply of camphor is now derived almost entirely from Formosa. While this may be true, no doubt a good deal of Chinese camphor produced is being sold as Formosan camphor by the Japanese. Kiukiang has been for some time the leading port for exporting Kiangsi camphor. It is said that in 1917 in addition to the usual export of camphor from that port, a considerable amount of camphor oil and camphor oil refuse was also sent away. The actual figures are:

	1917 Piculs	1917 Hk. Tls. per picul	Now
Camphor	2,492	82.00	Hk. Tls. 106
Camphor Oil	1,363	20.00	,, 35
Camphor Oil Refuse	1,055	8.00	,, —

It is impossible to discover how much camphor wood is brought down on the rafts from the Kiangsi hinterland to Kiukiang, as it is invariably carefully concealed to evade the paying of customs duties. The lumbermen in Kiukiang maintain that camphor wood is becoming scarce. This may be true, but we can safely say that there is still a large territory yet to be developed in the southern part of Kiangsi.

It is reported that large quantities of camphor wood are being sent from the Kwangsi and Kweichow timber districts to Wuchow and other places, where, is some cases, the wood is sold as firewood on account of its abundance. In south Hunan trees of large size are to be found. There is every reason to believe that if the camphor industry should spread to these provinces (Kwangtung, Yunnan, Kwangsi, Kweichow, South Hunan and South Kiangsi) it may develop beyond all expectations.

The situation at present is therefore as follows :—

1. The camphor industry in the province of Fukien, which years ago produced the greater portion of the world's supply of camphor, has practically been destroyed by Japanese working in cooperation with the corrupt officials in that province.

2. Many camphor trees still occur in the already depleted districts but such camphor trees have been preserved principally on account of the *fungshui* ideas.

3. There is no doubt that many camphor trees are still to be found in the mountainous or partly inaccessible places in the southern half of Fukien and of Chekiang.

4. Camphor trees must occur very abundantly in Southern Hunan, Southern Kiangsi, Kweichow, Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan but the camphor industry in these regions is undeveloped and is no doubt awaiting properly organized capital to develop it.—*China Bureau of Public Information.*

Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report

China Cotton :—Barring occasional reactions, we had a strong bull market all the week, accompanied by quite a revival in speculation, and at the close last night an average net advance of a half a tael was recorded, with sentiments almost unanimous in favor of much higher prices. Farmers large and small, and speculators of all sizes and conditions, seem to have become imbued with the idea of very high prices for cotton as a result of the combination of a famine crop and record consumption, and all are buying cotton regardless of what the actual facts may prove to be. In the face of such a speculative mania it would seem almost useless to try to argue against the tide of opinion.

Nevertheless, and while the controversy as to the size of the crop is no nearer an end than it was two weeks ago, the evidence is accumulating in favor of large figures in consequence of the brilliant weather for maturation which the crop has had for the last three weeks. Owing to the present high rate in "Exchange" prices must at least decline four taels a picul before export is possible, and it is a noteworthy record for the China cotton trade that this is the first season in its history that Japan is out of our market completely, and from authentic information to hand will be so for many months to come, in consequence of her heavy purchases in India, amounting to almost three times that compared with last season. In addition to the foregoing the stringency of the money market continues to be a serious obstacle in the holding power of the up-country merchants.

Liverpool, October 13, 1919

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis	30.50	pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal	15.60	,,
Good Middling American, Spot	21.26	,,
do Oct	21.46	,,
do Jan	21.32	,,

Market :— Steady.

New York, October 15, 1919

New York Market :—

Dec. 34.27 cents
Jan. 33.84 ,,
Mar. 33.60 ,,
Market :—Firm

Bombay, October 15, 1919

Indian Market :—

Broach new crop.....Rps. 520 per Khandy
Market :— Firm.

"Hand made Championship" Tennis Balls

The Best and Cheapest For the Season
Try a dozen and prove it.

Squires Bingham Co.

Store of Quality
17-A Nanking Road Tel. Central 4770
SHANGHAI

MONEY CANNOT BUY MORE

Its made a real hit and no wonder with such a beautiful Crepe de Chine. Hand made, pure, in its original shade it is offered to you in one piece, ten yards long and twenty six inches wide. Makes beautiful shirts. As a present for either sex what better article could you choose? There is sufficient Crepe in the piece to make the most beautiful dress. For women's underwear it can't be beat. Think of the memories this Crepe brings to its owner. Think of the distance from whence it comes. Think of Marco Polo, of Kublai Kahn, of Kings, Queens and millionaires. The richest people in the world cannot buy any finer more pliable silk than this Crepe de Chine. The price of dollars twenty per piece is within reach of all. Send along your cheque or Chinese postal money order and we will at once mail you one piece of Szechwan Crepe de Chine, postage free. If you really want to be keen send her a piece of Crepe de Chine.

WIDLER & COMPANY

Chungking, West China.

Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal,* produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd., The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bentleys.

We are Manufacturers of All Kinds of

Pure, Sweet Chocolate
Milk Chocolate Tablets
Covertures—Cocoa Powders, Cocoa Butter.

Cable or Write us for Export Prices stating Shipments desired.

Large Factory Facilities enable us to take care of your every need.

ROCKWOOD & COMPANY

Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.
Estab. 1886.

Cable Address:
"WOODROCK"–Brooklyn. **All Codes Used**

10-376

Shanghai Market:—

Shensi New Crop.....	Tls.	35.00
Tungchow New Crop..	„	34.00
Shanghai New Crop....	„	31.50
Shanghai M. Ginned New Crop.....	„	32.00
Ningpo New Crop.....	„	30.50

Tone of the Market:—Steady.

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

Tussah:—Since the purchase of a few lots at Tls. 410 for Best Chops, the pretentions of dealers has prevented further business. Operations of Japanese in the Northern Markets are largely responsible for the advance.

Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 450

China Steam Filatures:—The purchases for Steam Filatures for America, have again fallen off, due to the difficulty of obtaining spot lots and continued rise in exchange. Prices remain firm to steady.

Grand Extra Chops	Tls.	1090
Extra Chops.....	„	1050
Medium Chops.....	„	980

Tsatlee Improved Reel:—With the exception of two small purchases of Lion & Scale and Sheep & Flay at Tls. 710 and Gold & Silver Peacock at Tls. 710, there is no change in the market.

Quotations: Best Chops.....	Tls.	760
Market Chops.....	„	720

General:—A fair business has continued for Europe. Tsatlee Filature "Grasshopper 1-2-3 at Tls. 670; Gold Bird Tls. 615." Mienchew Steam Filature Dragon & Silk Worm No. 1 at Tls. 750.

Commercial and Financial Notes

Congress has been asked for legislation which will make wireless telegraphy, whether between ship and shore trans-ocean, or international, a Government monopoly, by the United States Navy Department.

Articles of incorporation of the British Chamber of Commerce in the United States have been approved by Justice Gay of the U. S. Supreme Court. The object of the new chamber is to encourage trading between America and the British Empire.

The Deutsch Bank, which is understood to represent the German Government and the proposed Kartel of seven big private German banks, and the Reichsbank, to refinance Germany, is reported to have opened negotiations with New York banks for huge credits, beginning with six to ten millions sterling.

There is a good demand for laundry soap in the Straits Settlements, even though large quantities are manufactured locally and sold cheap, according to reports appearing in a recent issue of *Commerce Reports.* No import duty is levied on this article and the value of soap imports for 1918 amounted to approximately $1,000,000.

The annual general meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd., was held Tuesday. Reports submitted showed an increase of 144 acres planted and a decrease in the crop estimated. E. A. Prince, M. Speelman and E. A. Measor were elected directors of the company. A balance of Tls. 9,825,14 was carried forward by a vote of the directors.

An American provision firm, according to a recent issue of *Commerce Reports*, states that it has a client

in Tientsin, China, who is in a position to supply large quantities of beef, eggs, poultry, potatoes and various other products to the United States, but the lack of vessels plying the Pacific with proper refrigeration space presents the only obstacle to the importation of perishable foods.

Association of foreign exchange bankers have appointed a committee to devise a remedy for the exchange situation, according to an American Chamber of Commerce of London, report. The committee is headed by a representative of the National City Bank, and includes representatives of the Hanover Mechanic and Metal Equitable Trust Union of Canada and the National Bank of South Africa.

According to an announcement of U. S. S. Post Office Department at Washington on September 4, the weight limit for parcels post packages from the United States to ports and cities on railroads in China has been increased from 11 to 22 pounds. The new regulation which became effective on September 15, provides also for an increase of size of the parcels to 84 inches in length and girth combined.

United States bankers deprecate reports that America is prepared to lend huge sums to all European countries. Domestic demand for capital, both from the government and from business, are abnormally large, according to their reports, and it is felt that the capital needs of both America and Europe must be figured down to irreducible minimum, and loans allocated according to a carefully arranged plan.

Net profits of Yen 26,059,960 were announced for the half year ending June 30, 1919, at a meeting of the directors of the Osaka Shosen Kabushiki Kaisha steamship line. Compared with the six months previous the net profits showed a decrease of Yen 25,280,985. The company's records show 151 steamers in operation having an aggregate tonnage of 380,892. A decrease in cargo and the sudden fall of freight rates are given as the cause for the shrinkage in net profits. The company has total liabilities and assets to the amount of Yen 138,629,160.51.

It is obvious that automobiles can not be sold in Chinese cities unless these cities have roads on which motor cars can operate, a recent note of the Far Eastern Division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce declares in a recent issue of *Commerce Reports*. The results already obtained, however, the note states, in localities having good roads, have caused the suggestion to be made in China that a combination of motor car companies might advance capital to the provincial governments to be used in road construction.

The financing bill of Senator Edge of New Jersey which will enable the establishment of one or more companies with a capitalization of $100,000,000 to finance foreign purchases, has passed the United States Senate with one amendment which creates a double liability for share-holders in corporations organized under this act. The Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve Board are understood to be supporting the act. The act proposes that corporations should not only have ordinary banking functions, but may actually advance cash to foreign purchasers on such security, for instance, as a manufacturing plant.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders in the North China Insurance Co., Ltd., was held Wednesday at the offices of the company. Resolution

The Low Cost of the Ro-San Toilet

Most people are surprised at the cost of the Ro-San Toilet. It gives you all the conveniences of an expensive sewage installation and at a cost of little more than a well built commode. The price is only Tls. 25, which includes all the fittings and equipment necessary for the ordinary installation.

The installation is as simple as setting up a stove. Anyone can do it. Persons living in the outports or at interior stations may order an installation and feel secure that they will have no difficulty about setting it up.

The only cost of upkeep is the chemical preparation. For the ordinary family this will cost about 50 cents month, a very cheap price to pay for the comfort, cleanliness and insurance against infection which the Ro-San Toilet gives.

The Ro-San Toilet will be shipped to any point in China for Tls. 25 plus shipping charges. Send for descriptive circular.

Thos. W. Simmons & Company,

(SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA)

10 The Bund Shanghai

10-377

Chinese Government Railways

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16,300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524,741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

10-378

was adopted cancelling Article 8 of the governing rules of the company, substituting an article providing that every shareholder have one vote for every share held and in the case of a company, the authorized agent for the company shall have the voting power of the organization, for Article 71, striking out the words "not more than nine" from Article 84, and substituting an article for Article 86, providing that no person be eligible to the directorate of the company unless a shareholder.

Fifteen million pairs of silk stockings, the product of the American forests, were sent out of the United States last year to compete with the product of the Oriental silk worm, according to a recent issue of the *San Francisco Daily Journal of Commerce*. So successfully have American chemists and manufacturers entered into competition with the silk worm that the value of exported "wood fibre" silk from the United States in 1918 was $2,339,000 and in 1919 $7,677,000. The process of converting the wood fibre into the silk substitute is comparatively simple and inexpensive and a shortage of silk during the war lead to the rapid increase of its use in manufacturing.

The gross profits of the Yokohama Specie Bank for the half-year ending June 30, 1919, as announced by the published statement of the board of directors, amounted to Yen 103,696,589.09, including Yen 3,201,563.96 brought forward from January 1, 1919. After the deduction of interests, current expenses, etc., a balance of Yen 9,296,835.03 was left for appropriation. The directors voted that Yen 3,000,000 be added to the reserve fund, that a dividend of twelve per cent per annum be paid totalling Yen 2,520,000, and that the balance Yen 3,776,835.03 be carried forward to the next accounting. The total liabilities and assets of the institution stand at Yen 1,249,173,585.99

A combination of the large and small rubber factories in Japan, bringing about a virtual rubber trust in that country, is planned, according to a recent report of American Consul General George H. Scidmore of Yokohoma to the Department of Commerce. The industry is gaining rapidly, Mr. Scidmore declared, and the export of tires and other rubber goods is reaching great proportions. A recent order placed with the Okura firm by the new Siberian government for $190,400 worth of rubber tube and $99,700 worth of rubber sheet, which has been divided among the Matado, Toyo, Nippon, and Meji rubber companies, being the first step toward the combination. The Okura-Gumi, which is the largest rubber works in Japan, has guaranteed the payment. The cooperative manufacture by these firms will include an interchange of stocks and orders for the purpose of obtaining efficiency and economy.

Germany is growing intensely active, internally and externally, according to recent reports from the American Chamber of Commerce of London. A reconstruction department under the control of the Foreign Office has been formed and will be supervised by the Ministry of Economics. The depreciation of the Finnish mark owing to large imports and small exports has turned the trade of that country to Germany because of a corresponding value of the currency. Air routes on a commercial basis are already established permanently in Germany, services now operating between Berlin, Weimar, Frankfort, Leipsic, Warnemunde, Hanover, Westphalia, Ham-

burg and Breslau by the Deutsche Lufterhederei, a combination of German aeronautical firms. Passengers, mails and parcels are carried and bookings are made through the offices of the Hamburg-Americka Line. Reports of wholesale purchases of German metal products for immediate export to England have been made.

"Our Western Front of Commerce" has been announced as the theme of the annual meeting of the Foreign Trade Council of America, which is to be held in San Francisco, May 12 to 15, 1920. A special effort is being made to obtain a representation of business men from China, Japan, India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Siberia, Manchuria and the Latin countries of the western coast of the Americas. The Foreign Trade Council is said to represent approximately three-fourths of the invested wealth of the United States. Special steamship service from the Orient and train service from various parts of the United States has been arranged for. "With the attention of thoughtful leaders of industry both in America and in the Far East centered on the problem of foreign trade development across the Pacific Ocean," an announcement from the Council declares, "it is anticipated that the importance of the convention will particularly be impressed upon the leading industrial factors who have business relations across the Pacific Ocean."

The impossibility of the United States losing gold in any considerable quantity relatively to its entire business is set forth in an interesting study made by the Federal Reserve Board of the effects of the gold export embargo imposed by the Government after the entry of this country into the war. This shows that from September 1, 1917, to May 31, 1919, gold exports from the United States totalled $109,353,256 against imports amounting to $114,646,788 an excess of imports totalling $5,293,532. In the same period the silver exports were valued at $414,705,837 and silver imports at $132,973,248, an excess of exports amounting to $281,732,589. Merchandise imported into the United States during this period was valued at $5,254,852,520, and that exported at $11,370,262,698, giving a favorable trade balance for the period of $6,115,410,178. Therefore, having accumulated the greatest single stock of gold in history, the United States has also, through its enormous favorable trade balance, a claim which if settled in gold, would draw hither most of the remaining free gold in the world. With the embargo removed there will be outward shipments to several countries to which the United States owes money on trade balance, but it seems likely that for a long time to come these will be greatly offset by the aggregate of balances above referred to and others likely to accumulate before international commerce returns to normal conditions.

New Books and Publications

The T'ang Poets Again

More gems of Chinese poetry translated into English verse, by W. J. B. Fletcher. With comparative passages from English literature. Shanghai: The Commercial Press: 1919.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Will be pleased to send the latest Prospectus and a copy of the Balance Sheet to any subscriber to Millard's Review, on receiving a telephone message or a letter of request.

HEAD OFFICE,
10 Canton Road
SHANGHAI, CHINA

Now Occupy Three Floors

CHINESE AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO. 25 NANKING RD. SHANGHAI
Est'd 1916.

We have now moved our offices to 25 Nanking Road (directly opposite the Walk-Over store) where we solicit your continued patronage. In our new location we will add stationery and office supplies to our book lines.

THE format of this anthology makes an unfortunate first impression suggesting, say, a text book of analytical geometry rather than a real live volume of poetry. A thin scrawny book covered with bilious yellow cloth is surely not the best that Shanghai can produce.

When one opens the covers the impression is not changed. The translator has evidently struggled hard to find rhymes and fill out the requisite number of feet in each line but he is no poet. The English language is twisted and tortured almost out of recognition. Inversions and anacolutha abound, outnumbered only by a host of uncouth Chinese names. As for the rhythm, it is dull and mechanical.

The illustrative selections from English literature are also not so well chosen as might be expected. They seem to be mostly taken from Gibbon, Shelley, and Omar Khaym. One of the two passages from Shakespeare is misquoted.

Yet the book has a value; it serves, however imperfectly, to introduce the English speaking reader to the rich fields of poetry belonging to this people among whom we live. Really to know them we must know something of their literature. The lyrics of Li Po and Tu Fu are indeed gems; only in their English setting they need to be cut more skilfully and polished more diligently.

M. H. T.

St. John's Univesity, October 9, 1919.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: A. Smith, Hongkong; A. Harperink, Hongkong; K. Shiny, Hankow; E. C. Traves, San Francisco; Sculsky, Tientsin; A. P. S. Moss, Tientsin; D. C. McEwen; Mr. and Mrs. Karlbeck; T. Kalopenko; J. Mazet; L. Bonnequoy; Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Vladivostock; Mr. and Mrs. L. Maynard, Egypt; Mr. and Mrs. Grafman; G. J. Hormerg; A. Frant, Hankow; Mrs. C. H. Brown, Baltimore; D. C. McIntosh, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Gill; H. L. Russell, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Ritter and children, Hongkong; Miss B. Montgomery, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Orerweg, Hongkong; S. Savitch, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Velling, Thosburn; C. F. Johnstone, New York; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Piece, New York; F. A. Siefert, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Leonard, New York; Miss N. Leonard, New York; Fitzpatrick, New York; Miss Villa, New York; W. Leigh, New York; Savale, New York; J. Whitercarver, New York; J. Fitzpatrick, New York; F. G. Boulon, New York; Mrs. J. M. Bickart, New York; N. Krueger, New York; F. L. Cole, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. Malwegus, Yokohama; J. S. Talson; Mrs. M. Marshall, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Millard; J. H. Millard; H. R. Millard; W. H. Millard, Jr.; J. G. McMunn; W. M. O. Iselin, New York; Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Cole, San Francisco; Eleasten, Tientsin; L. L. Ward, New York; M. J. Bray; J. E. Wetz; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Updegraff; Mr. and Mrs J. F. Church, Australia; Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Herves; Mr. and Mrs. D. Harrison; Samsonowitch; Mrs. O. Sims; G. J. Wood; C. A. Stewart; D. O. Nixon:

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: S. H. Laurence, London; Mr. and Mrs. Lammers, Spokane; A. C. Lofts, Peking; F. J. Harrison. Nanking; John Irvine; Mrs. J. A. Murray and child, Vladivostock. H. B. Grant, Nanking; J. E. Nathan, Honkong; Mr. and Mrs. Fairchild and party, New Zealand; M. C. Steadermann, Hankow; Mrs. L. S. Smith; M. E. Macfadden; A. B. Campbell, Dairen; W. J. Bassert, New York; Mr. and Mrs. W. Lane, New York; Mr. and Mrs. E. Shellim and child; Miss Betty Montgomery, San Francisco; G. Grimble; F. R. Hanish, J. F. Biglin; Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Aldrich; Mrs. J. Florida, San Francisco; H. de Lacey San Francisco, Dr. Buckley, San Francisco; Miss Buckley, San Francisco; E. Featherton, Kobe; K. H. Martain; N. H. Rutherford; Mr. and Mrs. Rutherford; Mr. Mrs. G. Sugden; N. Gebaner, Vladivostock; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Peake, London.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Famham and child, Hankow; S. Howard, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. Beethier and child; E. L. Koskinen, Vladivostock; Joseph Th. Monchen, Tsingtao; C. A. Smith, Japan; G. T. Schudin, Japan; Alex. N. Harrison, London; E. Porter, London; J. Brun, Vladivostock; Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Ford, Los Angeles; S. G. Wrentmore, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Goddard, Vancouver; Mrs. R. Archibald, Vancouver; J. P. Soisson, Hongkong; R. V. Sweeney, Hongkong; W. G. O'Neil, England; Lesneur, Hankow; Mrs. H. O. Moser and child, Peking; Miss Eberhard, Peking.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY; Chauncey P. Holcomb.
MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
CELRK, James P. Connolly.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, } William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:
DEPUTY CLERK, Emery J. Woodall.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

October 16, 1919; Cause No. 853; U. S. v. Sweezy; warrant.
" 17, " Cause No. 664; In re Estate of Murray S. Frame, deceased; petition.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Last Will and Testament of ELLEN M. LYON, Deceased. | Cause No. 842 | Estate No. 386

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned have been appointed Executors of the above named decedent's estate in China; that all persons having claims against the said estate are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before April 25, 1920, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned.

Mr. and Mrs. EDDY L. FORD,
Executors,
Foochow, China.

October 25, 1919.

" 18, " China International Corporation; articles of incorporation.
" 20, " Cause No. 857; U. S. v. Curry; complaint.
" 20, " Cause No. 856; In re Last Will and Testament of Beatrice M. Murdock, deceased; report of death.
" 21, " Cause No. 817; In re Estate of Frederick E. Weiss, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 21, " Cause No. 833; In re Last Will and Testament of Stanley B. Collins, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 21, " Cause No. 835; In re Estate of Christine Pauline R. Pomeroy, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 22, " Cause No. 858; U. S. v. Johnson; complaint.
" 22, " Cause No. 859; U. S. v. Smith; complaint.
" 22, " Cause No. 716; In re Last Will and Testament of Murdo M. Mackenzie, deceased; depositions.
" 22, " Cause No. 842; In re Last Will and Testament of Ellen M. Lyon, deceased; petition; oath and bond of executors; letters testamentary.
" 22, " Cause No. 797; Wu Shao Hou v. Murray; motion to dismiss.

Hearings:

October 20, 1919; Cause No. 857; U. S. v. Curry.
" 22, " Cause No. 858; U. S. v. Johnson.
" 22, " Cause No. 859; U. S. v. Smith.

Judgments and Orders:

October 20, 1919; Cause No. 857; U. S. v. Curry; fine.
" 22, " Cause No. 858; U. S. v. Johnson; sentence.
" 22, " Cause No. 859; U. S. v. Smith; sentence.
" 22, " Cause No. 842; In re Last Will and Testament of Ellen M. Lyon, deceased; directing issuance of letters testamentary.